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## The Obligation of the Farmers' Institute to the Country Woman, Boy and Girl

By W. J. Kennedy, Director of Agricultural Extension, Iowa State College, before American Association of Farmers' Institute Workers, Washington, D. C.)

Farmers' Institute work, in its various forms, has been of untold value to the American farmer. Through this agency a great stimulus has been given to crop and live stock production. New and very helpful methods have been introduced. A great deal of attention has been given to the importance of using all the modern conveniences, such as improved machinery and convenient barns and stables. Advantage has been taken of every new device which would lend to the comfort of the animal or to lessen the labor of the attendant in charge.

In too many instances, however, the animals have been given priority over the country woman, the country boy and the country girl. This is not as it should be. The time is now at hand when the farm woman, the farm boy and the farm girl must be given a square deal. We will never make much progress in solving the problem of why the boys and girls leave the farm until we eliminate the chief causes for their dissatisfaction for farm life. In my judgment, more than ninety per cent of the boys and girls who leave the farm and go to the towns and cities, do so because of the drudgery and seclusion which their mothers have been compelled to endure.

During my entire life I have been very closely identified with farm conditions. I have seen all sides of the same, thus I feel fairly well qualified to suggest some of the fundamental reasons as to why the country woman, the country boy and the country girl become dissatisfied with farm life. They are as follows:

1. The great amount of work which is drudgery, due to the absence of labor saving devices in the homes.
2. The lack of social privileges.
3. Inadequate and misdirected educational facilities.
4. The decadent condition of our country churches.
5. Impassable condition of our country roads at certain seasons of the year.

Where such conditions prevail, and I am sorry to have to say that they are far too common, you cannot blame the women and the children for wishing to leave the farm and move to the town or city.

One of the greatest problems before our American people for solution today is the making of country life more liveable and fascinating. In 1800 almost 90 per cent of our people lived on the farms and but some 10 per cent in the towns and cities. Today almost two-thirds of our people live in the cities and towns and but barely one-third on the farms. Since 1900

our cities and towns have gained three persons for every one gained by the rural districts. At the present time we have too few producers of food products in proportion to the number of non-producers or consumers. In the years gone by the great problem was to find a foreign market for our food products. Today, things have reversed and the real problem is to find enough of the products to feed our own people. Unless present day conditions are radically changed, and that in the very near future, the problem of feeding our American people will be a most serious matter.

What part is the farmers' institute going to take in the solving of this problem? This is a matter worthy of our most careful consideration. In some states the farmers' institutes and agricultural extension work are making real progress in this direction. It is a case where we must cast aside past notions and policies and meet the issue squarely. The country woman, the country boy and the country girl are worthy of the very best that the institute system affords. It will mean a new work—a broader and more permanent institute system. These problems cannot be solved in a two or three-day session each year. They demand a permanent organization, some well-defined line of activity for almost every day in the year.

The successful farmers' institute of the future will be in the hands of men and women who are organizers in the fullest meaning of the word. Information will be imparted through the use of illustrated lectures, exhibits and demonstrations of an educational and practical nature. Co-operation in all phases of the work and between the people in the various communities will be necessary. The day of the farmer and his family living unto themselves and solving their own problems is fast disappearing and must give way to community life where all will share each other's burdens to a great extent.

Institute workers must so arrange and present their work that a stimulus for better and more civilized ideas of farm life will result from the same. In considering the problems of the farm home, illustrated lectures, exhibits of household necessities and convenient devices and practical demonstrations on the how and why of the following things should be presented:

1. Labor saving devices in the kitchen.
2. The use of mechanical power for washing, ironing, churning and sweeping.
3. The installation of a modern water and sewage system.
4. The installation of a modern heating and lighting system.
5. The presentation of carefully

worked out plans for a comfortable and practicable farm home.

6. Sensible suggestions on the decorating and furnishing of the farm home.

7. Helpful hints on the planning and adorning of the farm lawn.

Any system of rural organization fails in its purposes when it does not consider the vital necessity of human companionship for the families in the rural homes. This is a phase of country life which has been very greatly neglected. It should be the institute workers' aim to overcome this negligence by creating an ambition and incentive toward a more ideal condition. This may be accomplished by the presentation of plans and outlines which will stimulate a desire on the part of the people to introduce some of the following activities:

1. Provision for a social center at school house or community hall.
2. The formation of local literary societies, singing schools, spelling matches and home talent plays.
3. Base ball, foot ball, lawn tennis and basket ball for the boys and girls.
4. Provision for a Victrola with good records in the schools and the homes.
5. Urge the importance of good pictures in the schools and homes.
6. Encouragement of birthday parties and seasonal parties, especially for the younger children.

Efficiency is the modern watchword in all lines of work. To insure the highest degree of efficiency we must have highly skilled experts. This demands special training in our educational system. In many of our rural districts it will mean a re-organization of our school work. Our farm boys and girls are worthy of a school training which is outlined and taught in such a way as to thoroughly dignify the two greatest of our industries—agriculture and home-making.

The farmers' institute should demand better schools for the boys and girls and should furnish suggestive ways and means for improving the mind and the intellect and developing the initiative of our rural people. A great deal may be accomplished in this direction by inaugurating the following lines of work:

1. A re-organization of our school system to meet the needs of the farm boy and the farm girl.
2. Township and traveling libraries.
3. Lecture courses and study clubs.
4. Boys' and girls' club work along agriculture and home-making lines.
5. Domestic science and domestic art shows.
6. Corn and grain shows, colt shows, poultry shows and fruit and vegetable shows.
7. Cooking and sewing contests for girls.
8. Corn, grain, live stock, poultry,

fruit and vegetable judging contests for boys.

9. Essay writing and spelling contests for boys and girls.

10. Corn, grain, fruit, poultry and live stock growing competitions for boys and girls.

It is claimed that in many sections of our country more than one-half of our rural people have no affiliation with a church. This is a truly lamentable condition of affairs. The boy and girl who have never enjoyed the association of a good Sunday School have been deprived of an influence and early training which counts for much in their later life.

This offers another fertile field for the institute worker. The church building should afford an excellent center for our institute meetings. Churches should be used and worn out and not allowed to rot out. The following are some of the things most urgently needed in the rejuvenation of our rural church work:

1. A useful church building so planned and located that it may also serve as the community social center.
2. The employment of a minister who knows rural conditions and who is in full sympathy with and loves to do rural church work.
3. Community, township and county Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. organizations with county secretaries.

In conclusion I wish to direct your attention to the fifth but by no means the least important reason for the dissatisfactions of our country women and children for farm life—that is the road problem. Without fairly good roads at all seasons of the year, it is next to impossible to remedy our present day troubles in reference to the social, educational and church problems of our rural people. The use of the automobile has already accomplished wonders for our farm people. With a better system of country roads its use can be greatly enlarged. Every farmers' institute organization should get back of a sensible road plan because in this day and age of invention the distance between the farm home and the town, rural church, school, community center or the other farm homes of the neighborhood, is measured not by miles but by the condition of the roads.

The probability that England and America will be brought closer together in point of time before the new year is out is increased by the fine performance of the big Lusitania, which has come driving through a wintry ocean at increased speed owing to changes in her propellers. In spite of head seas and a moderate gale the big ship averaged over 27 knots for eight successive hours. The record from shore to shore is held by the Mauretania, which did the trip in four days 10 hours and 41 minutes, or at an average speed of 28.06 knots.



# IN THE POULTRY YARD

## GLEN RAVEN EGG FARM NOTES.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Pen No. 1 of six Brown Leghorn May hatched pullets laid during the past seven days 24 eggs against 27 the week before. And pen No. 2, same number of pullets, same breed, laid the past seven days 27 eggs against 36 the week before. The falling off in the egg output is due to nature of hens to lay a clutch of eggs and then hatch them. As the Leghorn breed are non-sitters, they do not become broody when they stop laying, but simply take a "lay-off." And the length of time they are idle depends on the corn given them by their keeper. If well fed, as they should be, in about five or six days, they will commence laying again. One of my Brown Leghorn pullets showed a disposition to broodiness. But I am doing the incubating myself. I set the first machine on 103 eggs December 12th, at 6 p. m., all from the Brown Leghorn pullets, mated with a cockerel of same age (May hatch this year). They tested on the 7 day of incubation 85 per cent fertile, and this is considered a good per cent for pullets laying in winter time. But we are having pleasant weather for the time of year. This machine is due to hatch on January 3, 1914, and I expect to make broilers of the chicks for the April market.

Machine No. 2 was set on December 18th, 6 p. m., with 52 Barred P. Rocks and 50 B. Leghorn pullet eggs, 102 eggs. This is a mixed lot. Some incubator operators claim that eggs of heavy and light breeds mixed, do not hatch well, but I don't know that it cuts any figure. The hens will hatch them mixed. This machine is due to hatch on the 18th of January. Machine No. 3 will be set on December 25, so that the hatches will come out about seven days apart. The chicks will be cared for in fireless brooders. E. W. GEER.

Farmington, Mo.

## GUINEAS IN DEMAND.

A good demand for young guinea fowls is reported in nearly all the large markets. Old birds never sell for as good prices as young ones. During the fall and winter months a plump young guinea brings 40 to 60 cents in large markets. In the hotels and cafes, they are served as pheasants. The guinea is a good substitute for this game-bird, which is so rapidly disappearing.

The flavor of a plump young guinea is equal to that of the native pheasant, and the guinea is quite easily fattened. The best time to hatch guineas is during June and July. They can not endure much cold. They may be hatched as late as September, but require more care. Set the eggs under a common hen, and feed the chicks about as you would feed young turkey pouls.

## RATION FOR EGGS.

With 365 working days for the hen every year and the average egg production about 90 per hen, there is a chance in a large percentage of the flocks for more systematic effort in breeding, feeding and weeding out old stock. Here is a good egg ration: Buttermilk, corn, rolled oats, grit oystershell, alfalfa and beef scrap. Get a laying strain of poultry, feed this ration, house the birds in a sanitary house, and bring the production up to 150 or 200 eggs per hen per year.



FANCY POULTRY FOR THE FARMER.

Though the care and feeding of poultry are of prime importance in figuring on profits, much depends upon the birds themselves. The better the stock, the greater the profit can be made if the business is handled properly. There are several reasons for this. In the first place, mongrel stock can never be made as productive as pure-bred stock, no matter how good the care and feeding—the birds haven't it in them. This is coming to be generally understood among farmers, and the outlook is very promising from the fact that the mongrels are fast disappearing, their places being taken by the standard breeds, of which there are many that are capable of producing wonderful results. Observation leads one to think, however, that there is still far too little care exercised in the selection of strains, but this is being steadily overcome and the weeding out of the poorer specimens. Too great care cannot be taken in this respect, and as the farmers are learning that the amount of care used determines results, they are acquiring the most important knowledge of the new poultry culture which is in some sections of the country revolutionizing not only the poultry business, but the entire farming industry because of the general agricultural advancement that must necessarily accompany development in any one branch.

Thus many steps have been taken by the average farmer, in the right direction, and by the circulation of agricultural papers and state and government agricultural documents, this new knowledge is being more generally circulated, with the most gratifying results. It is rapidly becoming a matter of general knowledge that the poultry business has yet to be developed to anything like the point where the supply will be equal to the demand, and that the possibility of overdoing this business is extremely remote. While present conditions exist, there is no reason why any person who has available land and the disposition to work in a scientific manner, devoting a fair share of time to study, can make money with poultry. The secret of success lies in beginning in a small way and increasing the business only as knowledge and experience are gained, and the application intelligently of modern methods and principles at all times with painstaking care and persistency. The entire secret of the business lies in persistent, unfaltering, intelligent work every day in the year. Without these there can be no great profit in poultry, or little else beside discouragements and eventually failure, if profit alone is the desired end.

But to return to the original subject, there is more money in high-grade poultry than in any other, whatever the object may be. If one is a fancier rather than a commercial poultryman, and cares more for the looks of his birds than anything else, he must breed solely with that end in view, developing the blood lines of the best birds he can get at the start. Breeding in this way, without resort-

ing to new blood, very beautiful, high-scoring birds may be obtained by breeding near relatives to each other, but the result will not be a heavy laying strain, and with most fanciers this is not usually the object, and it is not often that large poultry plants are devoted wholly to this line of business. And it is well that this is so, else the present high values of prize-winning birds could not be maintained, and there would be no great profit in raising birds for exhibition purposes only. This is a side of the business that does not often greatly interest the farmer, and for that reason many of the birds exhibited at the county fairs would not score high in comparison with strictly show birds.

This, however, is no reason why the farmer should not have good birds, birds that will be admired wherever shown, and birds which will demand good prices, and there is no reason why he should not demand good prices for stock and eggs for breeding purposes. The day of the dollar hen and the dollar cockerel is no longer with us. It is true that good birds may even now sometimes be bought for this moderate figure, but it is not difficult to get much better prices if one has the birds that he may easily breed from really good stock. It costs no more to breed and rear a two-dollar bird than one that is worth only a dollar, except the original outlay and the additional care necessary to weed out all but the best birds. I have proven that myself, and have also proven that I can sell sittings of eggs from my yards at one dollar a sitting, while my neighbors who have good birds are selling them for 50 cents; and when I raise the price to two dollars, I am confident that I shall be able to sell all the eggs I can spare, at that price. This is because I am constantly improving my stock by selection and elimination, breeding truer to color and size each year, and at the same time increasing the egg production, both most important features, while I am confident that this year's hens of my neighbors, which are producing the 50-cent eggs, are no better than those which produced them last year. It takes time to increase the value sufficiently to raise the prices materially, and I believe many breeders ask more for stock and eggs than they are worth, but real worth will make itself known and quality will bring the price it deserves. I have learned from experience that there are plenty of people who are willing to pay a good price for a good article, and this is the class of trade it pays to cater to. To secure customers of this kind is not difficult if one really has the kind of stock warranting a higher price than that asked for stock of average value. The only secret about it is that the articles sold must be worth the price, and everything must be exactly as represented, so that there be no disappointed customers. It is well to go a little farther than that and give one's customers a little better than they expect, for then once a customer, always a customer. More than that, a satisfied customer is more than likely to lead others to your door, and of all methods of advertising, this is the most valuable.

It might be said that if everybody followed this theory in practice, the market would soon be glutted with high-grade stock and there would be nothing left at the old low prices, that table eggs would advance correspondingly in price, and that eventually there would be but one grade in the

market and only a moderate demand for that, for the great majority would eventually be supplied. But this can never be, and it does not seem necessary to explain why. There are too many strictly market poultry plants and too many satisfied farmers who will never change their methods, to make any great difference in the market supply. While a few are making the best of their opportunities to raise high-grade stock for which they will demand and receive high prices, the majority will continue to dispose of their products at the market price, whatever that may be.

Those who follow these suggestions will be well-paid for their trouble—H. L. Goodwin, Phillips.

## GIVE CHICKS ROOM.

To obviate crowding the smaller with the larger chicks, feeding coops or pens should be provided. Either wooden crates made of lath so nailed on that only the little chickens can get into them or pens inclosed with small mesh wire netting will answer the purpose. When these pens are provided the little fellows can eat their meals in quiet without being knocked and pecked around by the big ones. The latter can be fed outside the pens or, if any hens are around to worry them, a pen can be provided into which to throw their feed.

## SEPARATE AILING FOWLS.

It is wrong to allow sick fowls to roam with the rest of the flock. They not only spread disease, but they will be annoyed by the stronger ones and will not get sufficient food or attention. It is usually the most economical in the end to kill a bird that shows signs of disease, but in case of a valuable bird or a special pet an effort may be made to save it. It should be treated at the first signs of the disease or it will be difficult to effect a cure.

## LOOKING FOR GOOD FENCE?



If so, send for this catalogue. We acknowledge receipt of this very attractively illustrated catalogue of Farm, Poultry and Lawn Fence from Kitselman Bros. of Muncie, Indiana.

This catalogue contains a number of testimonials from satisfied farmers all over the United States who are now using Kitselman Brothers' Fence.

Get acquainted with Kitselman Brothers' product. They have been manufacturing wire fence for years and have established a reputation for themselves. Each and every rod of their fence is guaranteed to satisfy the purchaser in every respect.

Their advertisement may be found on page 7 of this issue. Write them for this handsome catalogue. Address Kitselman Brothers, Box 238, Muncie, Indiana.



## BARRED P. ROCKS

200 fine ones; \$1.00 each for cockerels or pullets. Also M. B. Turkeys.

MRS. H. C. TAYLOR, Roanoke, Mo.

**GLEN RAVEN POULTRY FARM.** Home of the great layers and choice fruits. Eggs for hatching at all times. Brown Leghorn and Barred P. Rock fowls, both young and old, for sale. Baby chicks in spring time. Place order now. Circular free. Write E. W. GEER, Farmington, Mo.



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# CREAM of the DAIRY NEWS

## HOOD FARM NOTES.

Editor RURAL WORLD: We had twelve cows finish yearly authenticated records in October and November. These cows ranged in age from two years one month, to seven years ten months. Average age of the twelve is two years nine and a half months, average production 8,439 lbs. 11 oz. milk, 539 lbs. 5 oz. butter. All twelve were sired by three bulls bred at Hood Farm, as follows:

Four by Hood Farm Pogis 9th, three by Hood Farm Torono, five by Hood Farm Torono 20th, the latter bull now has fifteen R. of H. daughters, which makes him the leading son of Hood Farm Torono, who now has 47 R. of M. daughters and is the only bull of the breed the sire of five cows that have each made 800 lbs. butter in a year.

J. E. DODGE, Mgr.

## KEEP DAIRY HEIFERS.

Choice yearling heifers have been selling at the packing centers at \$7 to \$7.75 per cwt. Such offers are often a temptation to the owners of fine dairy bred heifers to ship to market. Such action is bad for the dairy industry and can do the beef business but little good.

When the price of beef cattle goes up and the demand for stocker, feeder and fat cattle gets to a point where all classes are wanted, the farmer should hold on to all his heifers and cows for later he must have them to restock the farms and keep the markets supplied.

The wise farmer already knows this and prepares for the future. He never lets his sales of stock run him out of the owner of dairy heifers when beef prices soar high. It has always proved to be a good business method in times of great demand to sell only those females of undesirable breeding or producing qualities, for later the best females are sure to be needed in restocking.

Live stock and the dairy business have been good for the past two years or more and indications are that they will continue to be profitable for many years to come. The owner of the cow is the one who can obtain the market's money for the cattle supply depends upon the calves produced.

This is truly a time for profitable livestock farming—so keep the heifers for they are the foundation of the live stock business.

## KEEP THE COWS CLEAN.

The body of the cow should be kept clean. There probably is no greater source of contamination to milk than that of dust, hairs, manure, or excreta falling from the body of the cow into the open milk pail during milking. The types of bacteria which are found associated with this filth are capable of producing very objectionable changes in milk and its products. Their activity is greatly increased by the favorable conditions which, we have noted, exist in warm milk. Anything which tends to favor this accumulation of filth on the cow's body should be removed and the cow kept clean, particularly about the flanks and udder. This can be done very efficiently and easily by keeping the long hairs clipped from the flanks and wiping udder with a soft cloth or sponge.

The clipping of the flanks keeps the hair short and does not favor the accumulation or retention of filth. That which does adhere can be more quickly



ly and easily removed with a curry-comb and brush than if the hair were long and had the manure worked into it sufficiently to form a more or less filthy mat.

In addition to keeping the cow's body, especially during milking, free from dust and filth the barn should be free from dust and well ventilated. The feeding of hay or any other feed stuff just preceding milking, which will leave the atmosphere of the barn full of dust, should be avoided. Sufficient time should be allowed between the addition of feed to the feed boxes and the time of milking to permit the dust to settle.

## WORLD'S RECORD OF MILK PRODUCTION IS CLAIMED FOR A DULUTH COW.

A recent dispatch from Duluth, Minn., claims that Pear, a Red Polled cow, owned locally, is the holder of two world's records today. The test began one year ago. During the year Pear yielded 13,001 pounds of milk, and 605 pounds of butter fat. The latter is equivalent to about 726 pounds of commercial butter. The best previous record for one year was 515 pounds of butter fat. Also, the aggregate yield for four years constitutes a new world's record among Red Polled cows for that time.

## BUTTERMILK IS POPULAR.

As a beverage the use of buttermilk in this country is increasing, for already in large cities there is a good demand for buttermilk in hotels, at lunch counters, and at soda water stands. In some European cities buttermilk is to some extent replacing beer. An ordinary glass of buttermilk contains about as much nutriment as two ounces of bread, a good size potato, or a half pint of oysters.

The chemical composition of buttermilk varies more or less according to the composition of the milk from which it is made, but on the average it contains about the following percentages: Water, 91; protein, 3; fat, 0.5; carbohydrates, 4.8; ash, 0.7 per cent. It thus contains about the same food constituents as skim milk, but it has an added hygienic value because the protein is more easily digested than the protein in skim milk, and therefore is often prescribed by physicians for children and invalids, especially those suffering from intestinal trouble.

Protein being the most costly of food ingredients, is the one most likely to be lacking in expensive meals, and this is the nutrient which both skim milk and buttermilk supply in a cheap and useful form, and when taken with bread or used in cooking they form a very nutritious addition to the diet.

Two and one-half quarts of skim milk or buttermilk contain about the same amount of protein as one pound of round steak, and costs about one-quarter as much. Two quarts of the milk have a greater nutrient value than one quart of oysters. The nutriment in the form of oysters would cost 30 to 50 cents, while the skim milk would have a value on the farm of from two to four ounces.

## STOCKER VS. FEEDER.

Stockers Are Cheaper to Buy and Cheaper to Keep.

Stockers are much easier to purchase than feeders, because the latter are more in demand.

Not only can stockers be purchased more cheaply than feeders, but they can be kept very cheaply until ready for the feed lot. The stockers are given nothing during the winter except the waste left by the feeders, and two bushels of corn daily to keep them in condition. If the feeding period is estimated at 160 days, only 320 bushels of corn are needed to supplement the waste. As far as the cost of pasturing is concerned, it has been estimated that when rent is placed at \$4 an acre, it will not cost more than \$10 to pasture a stocker from the middle of May until the beginning of December. It is doubtful if a more economical method of wintering and summering a carload of stockers could be devised.

Great care should be exercised in the purchase of stockers to obtain animals of a profitable type. Steers which are short in the legs, deep in the body, and which possess good frames and wide, short heads are desirable.—Ray P. Speer, University Farm, St. Paul.

## FEED THE YOUNG COW WELL.

The best forecast of the future dairy cow is the number of pounds of feed received from weaning time until two years old. The ratio between the productive capacity of the cow and the care given her during the growing period is quite constant. Constitution and capacity can only be gotten by supplying the necessary building requirements. Large, strong cows are the results of care while heifers. The dairyman must be both a breeder and feeder. Improper feeding defeats the very objects sought by breeding. The dairy cow is a highly specialized animal, and like all specialized animals, there is a tendency toward reversion, this tendency increasing with the more, highly developed and improved animal. Scant feeding causes as rapid reversion toward the unimproved type as does careless breeding.

The animal must adapt itself to its surroundings, and reversion is no more than adaptation; so if the food supply is not sufficient, the greatest development, which means the greatest efficiency, is not possible.

Milk a leaking cow three times a day.

Study your cows and sell the boarders that do not pay.

Treat the heifers gently. A cow properly treated from the first is always without vices.

If your cows are not paying for their feed hold a little examination and see if you are to blame.

Be careful if the bull is vicious. Dehorn and put a ring in his nose. Do this before someone is hurt.

Calf raising is a necessity on every dairy farm. It is the only economical and safe method of keeping a herd.

Keep your fences in good repair, for a cow that gets into the habit of walking through old dilapidated fences is very hard to break.

## HOGS AND CORN.

By C. D. Lyon.

Quotations, Cincinnati, Nov. 28, 1913: "Hogs, tops, \$7.60-\$7.80 per cwt. Corn, No. 2 yellow, 75-77 cents per bushel."

While it is possible, with extra good hogs, extra good corn and an extra good man to do the feeding, to get fourteen pounds of pork out of a bushel of corn, the average farmer is satisfied with ten pounds, while tens of thousands do not make nine pounds. Taking the average price of hogs as \$7.70 per cwt and of corn 76 cents per bushel, the extra good feeder would make a meat profit, the average feeder come out even, and the 9-pound man lose about 2 cents a bushel on each bushel fed. The loss of one 200-pound feeder would let the fourteen-pound man out about even on a bunch of fifteen hogs, while it would put both the nine and the ten-pound men in a hole.

Every hog man knows that the profit is in the first 100 pounds of hog, and if that is made on cheaply-grown pasture, it is possible to enter profit at the end, even on the basis of a ten-pound per bushel gain; but on the contrary, if the first 100 pounds has been made in small lots or pens by feeding, or if the 100-pounders have been bought on the market, little or no profit will result. With a great many men the feeding is simply a matter of selling the corn at home and retaining the fertility on the farm. We knew several such men, one in particular, who always buys 50 to 100 hogs of 80 to 125 pounds each and feeds out the corn grown on his farm—sometimes buying both corn and hogs. He tells me that he does not make a dollar one year in ten by buying both corn and hogs, but thinks that it pays him by adding fertility to his soil.

Supply and demand cuts no figure in prices, as the organized packers pay just what they choose, and if hog cholera could be eliminated so that every pig born would go into market a 200-pound hog, the poor man would not be able to buy his meat a cent a pound cheaper nor, in my opinion, would the farmer have to sell his hogs any cheaper than he does now.

We have all of us seen hogs go down, down, down, in the face of decreasing receipts, and have also seen them go up, up, up, with receipts increasing; we have seen hogs sell at \$7.50 per cwt. with corn at 45 cents per bushel, and we have seen them sell at \$5.50 per cwt. with corn at 85 cents per bushel.

Hog raising and hog feeding look promising at the present time, and bids fair to be remunerative, but at the same time there is no future in it for any of us who grow both corn and hogs unless we make the 100-pounder at minimum cost.

## PEAS FOR PIGS.

Unthreshed peas may be made a valuable winter feed for hogs by leaving the crop in the field until the vines are well cured, when they are gathered without being cut with the common rake used in haying. There are a few vines left where the rake starts, but as soon as a quantity has gathered upon the teeth, they are taken up clean with but little scatterings. They may be fed from the stack during the winter without threshing.

A cement feeding floor comes pretty high in the first place, but it will pay for itself in a short time in the saving of feed.

Poland and Aberdeen Angus. We breed them large & smooth. Our friends made them famous. J. P. Vissering, Box 9, Alton, Ill.

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## ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

L. T. Elliott of Jersey county, Ill., had a load of straight cattle that sold at \$8.10 by Union Commission Co.

T. M. Prevo of Pulaski, Iowa, had two cars of hogs on Monday's market that were sold by Hess.

W. Y. Pickard of Obion County, Tenn., had a consignment of cattle on Monday's market to the Milton-Marshall Com. Co.

A six-legged Holstein steer was a freak animal exhibited at the Stock Yards Monday. The two extra legs came out of the shoulders.

J. L. Zoll, of Fulton County, Ill., had a car of hogs on Monday's market that were sold by Rogers-Nicholls Com. Co. at a very satisfactory price.

Arnold Bros. of Pettis County, Mo., had a shipment of one load of cattle on Monday's market which was sold by the Milton-Marshall Com. Co.

J. R. Crouch & Co., of Stoddard County, Mo., were represented on the market Monday with a car of hogs, consigned to Milton-Marshall Com. Co.

Judge Ben Jewett, of Cooper county, Mo., was on Monday's market with two cars of cattle that were sold by Woodson & Fennewald Commission Co.

A. D. Muse, of Madison county, Tenn., shipped in a car of cattle to this market Monday, consigned to the National Live Stock Commission Co.

C. S. Murdy of Weldon, Iowa, had two cars of hogs to Hess Commission Co., which sold at very satisfactory prices. Mr. Murdy is a Chicago ship per.

J. F. Burrell, of Macoupin Co., Ill., had a shipment of mixed cattle to the Stock Yards Monday that sold at satisfactory prices by Blakely-Sanders-Mann.

Hollenback & Hower, of Greene county, Ill., had a consignment of cattle to the Union Commission Company Monday that sold at satisfactory prices.

Lee Williams of Stoddard County, Mo., was a visitor on the market Monday with a shipment of 3 cars of cattle, consigned to Milton-Marshall Live Stock Com. Co.

St. James & Dupuy, of Lawrence county, Ark., marketed hogs Monday at \$8.05, which is a good price for Arkansas hogs. Fry, Hanna & Harrison handled the sale.

W. J. Carter of Ipava, Ill., topped the market last Friday with a load of hogs averaging 235 pounds, at \$8.15. Woodson & Fennewald Commission Co. handled the sale.

R. E. Cash, a regular shipper of Pike county, Mo., was on the market Monday with one load of hogs that sold at \$7.95 per hundred by Nally-Wells Commission Co.

W. R. McGrew of Clay County, Ark., livestock buyer and who raises good hogs, was in with 2 cars of hogs and a car of cattle Monday, consigned to Rogers-Nicholls Com. Co.

G. W. McLane of Wayne county, Mo., a regular and extensive shipper to this market, marketed hogs Monday at satisfactory prices through the agency of Fry, Hanna & Harrison.

Beach Barton, Jr., a well-known young farmer of Pike county, Ill., was on the market last week with a car of hogs of his own raising that were sold by Nally-Wells at \$7.85 per hundred.

J. E. Slepp, of New Madrid county, Mo., was represented on Monday's market with a car of cattle and two cars of hogs, which were sold by the National Live Stock Commission Co.

Buster & Summers, of Macon county, Mo., was represented by Blakely-Sanders-Mann Company with a choice car of hogs Monday that were sold at \$8.10, which was the top of the market.

Wm. Rexroat of Cass county, Ill., well-known Illinois shipper, was represented on the market Monday with a car of steers that sold for \$8.10 per hundred by Blakely-Sanders-Mann Commission Co.

G. A. Brownfield, Cooper County, Mo., one of Missouri's largest stock shippers, was on the market Monday with 3 cars of cattle and 2 cars of sheep which were sold by Woodson & Fennewald Com. Co.

A. O. Washington, of Calloway county, Mo., had a car of cattle on the market Monday, including heifers at 8 1/4 cents, and bulls at 6 1/2 c. The National Live Stock Commission Co. handled the consignment.

T. P. Harrison of Callaway County, Mo., marketed short fed steers at \$8.15 Monday. Fry, Hanna & Harrison Com. Co. handled the consignment. Mr. Harrison was also buying feeders to take back to the country.

Ed. Hermens, of Greene county, Ill., had a load of steers on Monday's market which averaged 962 lbs. and sold at the top of the market, \$8.75 per hundred by the Union Commission Co. Mr. S. T. Booth made the sale.

J. Frank Miller, a well-known and regular shipper, of Macon county, Mo., was on the market Monday with a car of cows and heifers which sold at the top prices for their kind. They were sold by Blakely-Sanders-Mann.

Teagarten & Pray of Corydon, Iowa, extensive shippers to this market, were represented on the market Monday by a shipment of hogs averaging 237 pounds, which were sold at the top, \$8.10, by the Moody Com. Co.

C. H. Mumford of Callaway county, Mo., one of Missouri's most prominent stockmen, was on the market Monday with two loads of sheep and one load of cattle, which were sold by the Woodson & Fennewald Live Stock Com. Co.

Malloy Bros., heavy shippers from Clark county, Mo., were on the market Monday with a car load of cattle which they expressed themselves as well pleased and that they made money on the sale by Blakely-Sanders-Mann.

J. C. Rhew, a well-known Arkansas shipper, topped the quarantine division with a shipment of four cars of cattle, aggregating 727 head, Monday. The National Live Stock Commission Co. sold them to the packers at \$6.70 per hundred.

D. L. Gilpin, of Waverly, Ill., had a shipment of 75 hogs, averaging 242 pounds, on the National Stock Yards market last Friday that bought \$8.15 per hundred, the top of the day's market. They were sold by Woodson & Fennewald Commission Co.

John Sinclair of Jefferson City, Mo., an extensive shipper to this market, was on the market Monday with a shipment of 84 hogs, averaging 242 lbs. and sold at \$8.10, the top of Monday's market. Moody Com. Co. handled the sale for Mr. Sinclair.

J. E. Goodwin of Saline county, Mo., was on the market Monday with one load of steers, 20 head, averaging 1259 lbs. Mr. Goodman fed these cattle for five months and was well pleased with the sale made by the Shippers Live Stock Com. Co.

H. L. Buford, of Shelbyville, Mo., was here in person today with a consignment of hogs to Hess Commis-

sion Co. He is one of the largest shippers to this market, but seldom visits us. He had a load Monday that sold at very satisfactory prices.

T. A. Barrows, a regular patron of this market from Clark county, Mo., was down Monday with a car of sheep and a load of cattle consigned to Blakely-Sanders-Mann Commission Co. Mr. Barrows wore the usual smile that indicated a pleased shipper, and he said he would return soon.

Brown Morrison of Fayette County, Ill., were here Monday with a shipment of 800-pound steers and heifers mixed, which were sold by Woodson & Fennewald Com. Co. at \$8 per cwt. Mr. Brown is one of Illinois' most prominent young cattle feeders, and his excellent judgment indicates that he will be a leading cattle man.

J. H. Starr, an extensive sheep feeder, possibly the largest sheep feeder in Missouri, was a visitor at the Stock Yards Monday, accompanying a shipment of three double decks of sheep and lambs, which were sold by Moody Commission Co., including 283 lambs at \$8.15, the top of the market. Mr. Starr is marketing from 6 to 10 cars of sheep per week of his feed of 30,000 head.

The Rafferty Com. Co. announce in this issue the engagement of Mr. Frank L. Ayers of Marshall, Saline County, Mo., as office manager. Mr. Ayers is well and favorably known in his section of Missouri, and his many friends will be glad to know that he has been appointed to this important position by this well known commission firm. He will give his friends the glad hand when they come to the National Stock Yards.

F. E. Baker, the well-known feeder of Whitehall, Ill., was on the market Monday with cattle, hogs and sheep. His cattle shipment consisted of 21 head, averaging 1442 pounds, that went to the St. Louis Dressed Beef Co. at \$8.60. "These were branded Kansas cattle," remarked Mr. Baker to a representative of the Live Stock Reporter. "I fed them ear corn and 5 pounds of cottonseed cake daily, and they gained at the rate of 3 pounds to the steer each day. I did consider sending these beeves to Chicago, but am glad that I brought them here,

for I got as much, if not more, than they would have brought at the Northern market." Mr. Baker is one of the biggest sheep feeders in the West. Last year he handled 34,000 head, and this year his total will reach 30,000. He specializes largely in New Mexican stock. He says the New Mexican flock masters have been selling lambs and wethers with great freedom the past year or two owing to their fear of free wool, loss of free range, etc. As a result, in the Roswell district everything has been very closely sold off with the exception of breeding ewes. Mr. Baker says that on this account it looks like high priced lambs another year in that part of the southwest.

### UNITED STATES COMMISSION

To Study Methods of Production, Slaughter and Marketing of Meat.

Secretary of Agriculture Houston has issued notice of the appointment of a special committee of experts to conduct a general inquiry into various factors which contribute to the present unsatisfactory meat production conditions in the United States. The announcement by the secretary prescribes that the committee will investigate "especially in reference to beef, with a view to suggesting possible methods for improvement." The personnel of the committee included:

Dr. B. T. Galloway, assistant secretary of Agriculture, chairman; Dr. H. J. Waters, president of the Kansas State Agricultural College; Prof. C. F. Curtiss, dean and director of Iowa State College; Prof. H. W. Mumford, Professor of Animal Husbandry, University of Illinois; Dr. A. D. Melvin, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture; and Dr. T. T. Carver, Director Rural Organization Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

The work of the committee, it is stated, will center largely on the study of economic questions involved in the production, slaughter and marketing of meat. As the first step, the committee will investigate the changes within the last two or three decades which have increased cost of production and

<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <p><b>Cattle Department</b> J. W. Sanders H. B. Sanders F. F. Hunniger W. E. Talkington Geo. Tipton</p> </div> <div> <p><b>Office</b> F. L. Ballard Clara Lynch</p> </div> <div> <p><b>Hog Department</b> H. W. Mann Mike Daley <b>Sheep Department</b> D. P. Collins</p> </div> </div>		
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<p><b>All Stock Consigned to Us Will Receive Our Personal Attention</b></p> <p><b>CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED</b></p>		
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the centralizing of the meat industry.

Among important considerations to be inquired into will be the taking up of the public lands, the effect of the capacity of the range, especially on the remaining public lands and forest reserves, with a view to suggesting changes in the laws to make the public lands of greater use in cattle raising. The committee also will give special attention to the economic changes in meat production and distribution brought about through the centralizing of slaughtering and meat preparations in large packing establishments and the changes in transportation and similar matters which have resulted from this centralization and other causes.

#### U. S. CROPS OF YEAR WORTH 10 BILLIONS.

Washington, December 29.—Ten billion dollars' worth of products, five billion dollars of cash income—a bumper year in spite of droughts and other setbacks—is the 1913 record of six million American farms.

The most successful year of husbandry in the United States brought forth \$6,100,000,000 worth of crops, of which \$2,896,000,000 were represented by cereals alone, and \$3,650,000,000 worth of animals sold and slaughtered and animal products. The value of the 1913 crops is twice as great as that of 1899; more than a billion dollars over 1909 and substantially greater than 1912. Of all the crops, however, it is estimated that 52 per cent will remain on farms where they were produced and that 20 per cent of the animal production will remain. On that basis the cash income is estimated by the Department of Agriculture at \$5,847,000,000.

But despite a record year of crop value—although the record of production has fallen—and the fact that the number of farms has increased 11 per cent since 1910 until there are estimated to be 6,000,000 farms in the country, the department in a discussion of the subject made public today, does not take the view that a lower cost of living will follow as a consequence.

#### Living's Cost Not Lower.

"However desirable increased production on farms may appear to be from the consumer's standpoint, it does not follow that such increased production would result in any increase in the cash income per farm or per capita of farm population, or that prices paid by consumers would be any lower," says the report. "Had the total production in 1913 equaled or exceeded the 1912 production, it seems probable that the cash income per farm would not have been greater and might have been less than in 1912; but it is extremely doubtful whether the cost to the consumer would have been any less, because retail prices are promptly raised on a prospect of under-production, but are very slow to decline if there is over-production.

"The long line of distributors and middlemen between the farmer and the consumer are in a position to take advantage of the market and to a certain extent control the market in both directions, because they are better organized to keep informed of crop and market conditions and to act more promptly than either farmers or consumers, who are not organized and as individuals are helpless.

"The high prices paid by consumers, ranging from 5 to nearly 500 per cent in some cases more than the farmer receives, indicate that there is plenty of room for lowering the cost of farm products to consumers, and at the same time largely increasing the cash income per farm without increasing farm production.

"This condition is undoubtedly a

marketing problem which will have to be solved by better organizations of farmers and improved methods of marketing. When, as the result of such organization and improved methods, the price of farm products can be maintained at a higher level without increasing the cost to consumers, farmers will be justified in increasing the output of their farms with a fair prospect of realizing reasonable profit on their investment of time, labor and money, which in the aggregate is enormous."

Corn, with a value of \$1,602,000,000, comprised 28 per cent of the value of all crops, although the volume was under the record. The other principal crops, with values, are given in the order in which they come.

Cotton, \$798,000,000; hay, \$797,000,000; wheat—the largest crop ever raised in this country—\$610,000,000; oats, \$440,000,000; potatoes, \$228,000,000; tobacco, \$122,000,000; barley, \$96,000,000; sweet potatoes, \$43,000,000; sugar beets, \$34,000,000; Louisiana cane sugar, \$26,000,000; rye, \$26,000,000; rice, \$22,000,000; flaxseed, \$21,000,000; hops, \$15,000,000, and buckwheat, \$10,000,000.

"In quantity of estimated production the record has been broken by wheat, rye, rice, sugar beets, beet sugar and the total of beet and cane sugar. Of the remaining crops, oats, barley, cotton and hops have been exceeded twice in production. The estimated production of the other crops, of which separate account is made, was relatively low.

"The value of the crops of 1913 is high. A new high record in estimated value is made by the total of all cereals, and separately by corn, cotton, cotton seed, tobacco and sugar beets. Only once has there been a higher estimated value for oats, rye, rice, potatoes, hay, hops and the total of all cereals, and separately by corn, cotton seed, tobacco and sugar beets. Only once has there been a higher estimated value for oats, rye, rice, potatoes, hay, hops and the total of beet and cane sugar. Only twice has the estimated value of wheat and beet sugar been exceeded.

"Dairy products of 1913 are estimated at more than \$814,000,000. Eggs and fowls have an estimated value of more than \$578,000,000.

"The wool productions of 1913, estimated at 304,000,000 pounds, was over \$51,000,000.

#### THE REO ECHO.

Sparkling with vigor, novelty, art and natural beauty and filled from cover to cover with timely motoring topics, wit, humor and human interest is the Midwinter Number of the Reo Echo, just from the press of R. M. Owen & Co., general distributors for the Reo Motor Car Company. Among the big treats to motorists in this 48-page handsome brochure is the article, "Motoring in the Adirondacks and White Mountains," by G. Fecker, the well known automobilist of Cleveland. "An Ideal Tour to Lake Geneva and Return" by Luella Fletcher Sprague, is a story replete with amusing and helpful anecdote and one that every motorist will enjoy. "How the Buyer May Test the Strength and Weakness of a Motor Car," "The Automobile as an Aid to Salesmen," and other timely topics are admirably treated by motorists of ability and experience. Over fifty half-tones, scenic and instructive, including touring maps, brighten the pages throughout. Readers of the RURAL WORLD may procure a complimentary copy of this beautiful brochure, so long as the limited supply lasts, by writing to R. M. Owen & Co., 19 West 62nd street, New York.

## SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

### THE RAFFERTY LIVE STOCK COM. CO.

Wish to announce that beginning the first day of January, 1914, we have associated with us as office manager Frank L. Ayers, Marshall, Saline County, Missouri, one of Saline County's best-known men, and who extends to his many friends a cordial welcome to our office.

Our Company has added to the force other splendid young men from the State of Missouri, in the capacity of yard men, who will look carefully after the interests of their many friends. Our services for 1914 cannot be excelled at the National Stock Yards. We extend greetings to all.

## Weekly Market Report

Cattle Slow and 10c to 15c Lower—Hogs Active at Strong Prices.

RECEIPTS, Monday—Cattle, 5000 head; hogs, 13,000; sheep, 5,000; horses and mules, 1500.

CATTLE—Offerings of beef steers fair, but there was very little choice grade about the supply and practically nothing was received that would come in the strictly prime class. The market was draggy throughout and very few disposals were effected before noon. At that hour the bulk of the supply was still in the pens, and it was shortly after noon that the real movement to the scales began. Buyers were in a bearish mood and took their time about making their purchases. While the supply was not liberal, there were plainly too many steers on hand to meet the demand. Prices generally were 10@15c lower than last week's close and it was slow selling even at the discount. The top was \$8.75, with several loads at the \$8.60 mark. Bulk for desirable grades went upwards of \$8. There was a fair clearance.

Local butchers were fairly active operators, but the demand from this source was not of its usual strength, and this was plainly felt in the day's market. There were very few choice heifers included in the offering, the bulk being of medium to good grade. Bulk of the heifers moved at a 10@15c lower basis, although the least of this loss was felt in canners and cutters. Bulls were in small supply, and prices were on a steady to dime lower level.

There was a very narrow demand for feeder steers and killers secured a few loads of light weight, medium grade steers that would have made good feeders. Prices in general were on a 10@15c lower basis, with a good many clearing at the extreme end of the decline. Bulk of the feeders went in a range of \$6.50@6.75. Stockers found a limited inquiry and cleared at a 10@15c loss along with feeders. Most of the stockers held upwards of \$5.75. The demand for she-stuff and particular heifers was fair, but prices were on a steady to dime lower basis.

HOGS—The week opened with a good supply, but there was also a good demand and the market was on a steady to shade higher basis than the best time Saturday, and it was an active trade the entire day and closed on a firm basis and with a good clearance.

Quite a number of loads sold at \$8.10, which was the top of the market and 15c higher than the top in Kansas City. The top on Saturday was \$8.10, but only a single load sold at the top Saturday. The bulk of the hogs went at \$7.80@8.00, which is better than the bulk brought Saturday. The main strength to the trade came

from shippers and city butchers, but still packers were operating freely.

Hogs with quality and weight, that is, those weighing 200 pounds and over, sold at \$8 and upward, and went to the butchers and shippers mostly, while packers were purchasing and fair to good grade of mixed and medium-weight hogs at \$7.75@7.95, and the rough, heavy packers at \$7.50@7.75. Most of the packing hogs sold at \$7.80@7.90.

SHEEP—A good supply and then there was also a fair number of yearlings. The market was active, owing to a good demand prevailing for all good fat offerings, with prices steady to strong. Offerings that were not fat found a dull trade as buyers did not care for them.

A double deck of the "Starr" Mexican yearlings fed in Saline county, Mo., that consisted of 538 head that averaged 79 pounds sold at \$7.15, which was the top on yearlings and also the same as they brought the latter part of last week. Another string of these lambs, 480 head, that weighed 74 pounds, sold at \$7. Other yearlings sold at \$6.50@6.90. Any yearlings offered that were not fat were hard to sell.

A few sheep sold at \$5.10, which was the top of the market for mutton sheep, and the highest price of the season. Other good mutton sheep went at \$5 and included some 115-pound Western sheep. No sheep of any consequence sold for less than \$5. Stockers were scarce; however, those offered brought steady prices. Bucks also sold steady at \$4.

#### HORSES AND MULES.

Horses—Eastern and Southern states were well represented at the ringside. Prices showed a slight advance over last week. Estimated receipts of horses and mules totaled 1500 head, a fairly good run for this period of the year.

Heavy draft, extra.....\$210@250  
Heavy draft, good to choice.. 175@200  
Eastern chunks, ex. quality.. 160@200  
Eastern chunks, plain..... 100@135  
Southern horses, ex. quality. 125@150  
Southern horses, plain..... 50@ 75  
Choice drivers, with speed.. 175@275  
Saddlers..... 150@250  
Plugs ..... 5@ 20

MULES—The desirable kinds were selling on a good steady to strong basis. The demand for the good quality kinds of fat cotton mules was very good and the prices were satisfactory. There were calls for the big mules, but this demand was limited, and these were not finding a very strong outlet. The same holds good in miners and small mules, although there was a few of those going. Prices were not high and the market on them is very uncertain.

16 to 16½ hands.....\$160@230  
15 to 15½ hands..... 100@225  
14 to 14½ hands..... 60@140  
12 to 13½ hands..... 50@120  
Plugs ..... 20@ 70



## Horticulture

### FRUIT TREE CANKERS.

Are there cankers in your orchard? Dead spots on the trunks and branches of the trees? Now is the time to cut them out. In the earliest stages they affect only the bark; later, they extend down the wood and in time kill the tree. With the exception of fire blight canker, due to bacteria, they are caused by very small parasitic plants called fungi. In these, the plant body consists of fine white or brown threads usually too small to be seen by the naked eye. These threads grow in all directions through bark and wood, destroying the substance of the tree wherever they go. At certain places they come to the surface; there is then formed some kind of a fruiting body bearing very fine grains or spores that spread the disease.

The worst canker found at present in Missouri orchards is that known as Illinois canker—so called because it was first observed in Illinois as a serious disease of apple trees. It has become widespread in this state only during the last three or four years, but has already done much damage. In the opinion of those in charge at the State Fruit Experiment Station, Mountain Grove, Mo., is it a serious menace to the orchard industry of the state. It can be recognized, in the earlier stages, by irregularly star-shaped blisters scattered over the surface of the bark, which is dirty, and blackened as if by smoke. Later as the bark decays and drops away there appear circular black bodies  $\frac{1}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch in diameter, where these blisters were. In old cankers they often project as much as  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch from the dead wood to which they are fastened. The disease works rapidly, often killing large branches, or even whole trees in two or three years. It is very difficult to eradicate, especially if it becomes well established in several different parts of a tree. In any case, however, an afflicted tree should be cleared up, to save it if possible, and, at least, to remove a source of infection from which the canker can spread to other trees.

All of the dead or diseased bark must be taken off and as much of the diseased wood as can be gotten at conveniently or without weakening the tree or branch. The disease exists in what looks to be healthy tissue, consequently the bark must be shaved off for at least an inch outside the canker. Cut the bark square across, not slantingly. This will keep it from curling up and cracking the paint. After the canker has been cleaned, treat the surface with some antiseptic wash such as corrosive sublimate (7 one-grain tablets to a pint of water.) Corrosive sublimate is a poison and must be handled carefully. Bordeaux paste can also be used, make as follows: Dissolve 3 pounds of copper sulphate (blue-stone) in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  gallons of water. In a separate receptacle slake 6 pounds of quick lime in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  gallons of water. These two when mixed will give a solution about as thick as barn paint. If it should be too thick to spread well, add more water, but not enough to make more than  $4\frac{1}{2}$  gallons altogether. Apply either the corrosive sublimate solution or the Bordeaux paste with a brush, being careful to cover all cut and exposed surfaces. Allow time for thorough drying and then follow with an application of

one of the commercial tree plants. The wounds can also be covered by a mixture of white lead and raw linseed oil. After each canker is cut out, all tools should be disinfected with the same wash that is used for the cankers, to avoid carrying infection to the next tree.

If there is any doubt as to what cankers occur in your orchard, or what you should do for them, send some of the diseased material to the State Fruit Experiment Station, Mountain Grove, Mo. Examination will be made and a reply sent as soon as possible.

### THE UNIVERSITY CANNERY.

Realizing that tons and tons of fruits and vegetables go to waste on the farms annually in the State of Idaho, and believing that this waste could be utilized by canning and sold at a profit, the University of Idaho recently installed a complete canning factory to demonstrate this point. It will be the object to show just how profitable a home canning factory can be made in connection with fruit and vegetable growing on the farm. If a success, it will mean a saving of thousands of dollars to the farmers. How much better it would be for the grower to utilize his by-products in this way than to sell the raw materials at loss on a glutted market. Some might hesitate, fearing that the canned products would not sell. But the grower need have no wear along this line, for he will find that the longer he follows this business the better will be the market. If he takes pains he can produce an article that will sell as readily as that put out by the large canning plants. A plant, similar to this one, having a capacity of 500 to 1,000 cans daily can be secured at a nominal figure, and will enable the horticultural department to offer a complete course in canning. Each student will have an opportunity to become familiar with modern factory equipment and methods. He will be required to learn the methods of handling the raw material, grading, washing, preparing and blanching the fruits and vegetables, filling the cans, exhausting, testing for leaks, processing and cooling. Detailed instructions will be given as to how the various products are handled. Several varieties of apples, pears, plums, peaches, cherries and beans were canned and exhibited at the various fairs last fall.—C. C. Vincent, Associate Professor of Horticulture, Idaho Experiment Station.

Plenty of manure in the soil and thorough cultivation will tide the garden crops through a long dry spell.

Deep plowing, heavy manuring and good pure seed—these are the foundation essentials of a profitable garden.

Poor seed bought from the box commission seeds in the village store is the cause of many garden failures. The safest way is to order your seeds direct from a reliable seedsman.

A few flower beds and a lawn studied with shade trees work wonders toward making the farm home attractive. Of course, it adds nothing to the producing powers of the farm, but does it add to its real value? Ask some real estate man.

### MISSOURI CONVENTIONS FOR FARMERS.

Thirteen Associations to Meet at Columbia, January 12-16.

Thirteen Missouri associations will hold their conventions this year at the University of Missouri at Columbia during Farmers' Week, January 12-16. Lectures and demonstrations will be given by men of prominence. All the organizations have special programs arranged.

The Missouri Women Farmers' Club, an organization open to women who manage farms, will meet January 14, 15, 16. This is one of a very few such organizations in the country. A large number of women farm managers of Missouri are expected to attend.

The Missouri Farmers' Exchange will meet January 16. The purpose of this organization is to bring the buyer and seller together. Anything that the members have for sale may be listed with the secretary, J. R. Hall of Columbia, and he attempts to find a buyer. If a sale is made, the article is shipped direct from seller to buyer, the money being handled through the office of the secretary. The business of the company during the last year has been confined mostly to the sale of seed grain and corn, pure bred live stock and farm grains and forage.

The following associations will meet:

Jan. 13, 1:30 p. m.—Missouri Draft Horse Breeders' Association.

Jan. 13, 3 p. m.—Missouri Sheep Breeders' Association.

Jan. 13, 14, 15, 16, 3 p. m.—Rural Life Conference.

Jan. 13, 14, 15, 16, 3 p. m.—Missouri State Board of Horticulture.

Jan. 14, 15, 3 p. m.—Missouri Corn Growers' Association.

Jan. 14, 15, 16, 3 p. m.—Missouri Cattle, Swine and Sheep Feeders' Association.

Jan. 14, 3 p. m.—Missouri Duroc Jersey Association.

Jan. 14, 15, 16, 1:30 p. m.—Missouri Women Farmers' Club.

Jan. 15, 1:30 p. m.—Missouri Saddle Horse Breeders' Association.

Jan. 15, 3 p. m.—Missouri Farm Management Association.

Jan. 15, 16, 3 p. m.—Missouri State Dairy Association.

Jan. 16, 3 p. m.—Missouri Association of County Fairs.

Jan. 16, 3 p. m.—The Missouri Farmers' Exchange.

The State Board of Horticulture will discuss the co-operative marketing of fruit at all meetings.

Utility stock is just as pure bred, and just as good as the show birds, except that they are lacking in some point of color or marking which disqualifies them for the show pen.

## The Apiary

### BEES IN OHIO.

By C. D. Lyon.

Yes, friend Rouse, those bees were robbing a hive. We do not pay any attention to our bees, other than to hive the swarms as they come off, and put on supers when there seems to be a honey flow, and we do not deserve to have any success with them. More than half the farmers here have a few colonies of bees, and as they all manage them as we do, they get no honey most years, and a good supply sometimes. There are two or three fairly large apiaries in the county, but the owners all report that they will have to feed this winter, as there was a poor fall flow of honey. About one year out of three honey is plenty wherever bees are kept, and the other years little or none. We have an old colony in a box hive, and on the west side there is a hole four inches square. This box has had bees in it for six or seven years, and while they swarm two or three times every spring, the swarms invariably return to the parent hive. Foul brood is plenty thirty miles west, but the inspector told me this fall that he had failed to find it here, although he expected to do so before he left the county.

I have always thought that scientific beekeeping might prove successful here, but while several men have tried it, it has not paid them, at least in the past twenty years.

### The All-the-Year-Round Resort EXCELSIOR SPRINGS MISSOURI

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## JUST ITEMS.

By C. D. Lyon.

Let the late stormy period serve as a warning and when the weather gets better, put just as much feed under cover as is possible. Fodder, if not too large, can be stacked like wheat and I always thought that the worst plan of handling fodder after the corn had been husked was to haul it in and rick it up on both sides of a long pole. Far better, set up six or eight bundles in a stock and tie the tops well.

Blue grass pastures looked pretty well burned up when the fall rains came, but as soon as they got plenty of moisture, they revived and I never saw the fields greener than they were when the snow fell. Clover and timothy of last springs seeding was not as badly injured as many thought it was, and we will have good pasture on most of our fields next year.

Passing a field of three acres of alfalfa sown early in September, I see lots of plants six or seven inches high, plenty large enough to stand the winter. This man broke the ground in June and July and worked it well during the dry weather that followed, got it in fair condition and sowed 75 pounds of seed on three acres. He was going to inoculate, but I told him that it was not necessary, as there was a heavy growth of sweet clover on the hillside above it, and a few scattering plants over the land where the alfalfa was sown.

In town the other day I saw four teen hogs, 185 days old, weighing on an average of 207 pounds, brought to market. The owner said that they had been fed when very young and had the run of an uncut rye field, July 20 to September 15, with plenty of pure water and enough corn each day to make them come up and keep them tame. They were about seven-eighths Duroc Jersey and as smooth a bunch of hogs as I ever saw.

Now is the season the average farmer thinks about his reading matter for the next year. The local county paper always, then at least one good farm paper and three or four, if you can afford them. There is no such thing as "the best farm paper." The RURAL WORLD is above the average of such papers, but there are others just as good and none better. After the local paper and RURAL WORLD and the other farm papers, I would take a city daily, at least a semi-weekly, with as little politics in it as possible, a young folks paper, and let the women choose theirs.

To continue this subject. I get more than a dozen farm papers as exchanges, and they are all of standard type, no shyster, catch-penny affairs. The Nebraska Farmer, Missouri Farmer, Inland Farmer, are all favorites, also Farm and Ranch, Dallas, Texas. No. 1 is published at Lincoln, Nebraska, No. 2 at Columbia, Mo., and No. 3 at Louisville, Ky. Write them for samples and say that C. D. Lyon, Associate Editor of the RURAL WORLD said that they were first-class papers, and I ask you to take one of them along with the RURAL WORLD next year, for of course you will take the RURAL WORLD again.

Every American warship will be a schoolship, with the advent of the new year. Secretary Daniels at Washington recently promulgated an order putting into effect his new educational system in the navy January 1, and thereafter for an hour and a quarter each afternoon every enlisted man on the warships will be engaged in self-improvement under the watchful eyes of his commanding officer. Commissioned, warrant and petty officers will be designated to act as pedagogs.

## THE HOG AS A SCAVENGER.

Editor RURAL WORLD: We have on our place at this time two brood sows and nine shoats about five months old. They have almost made their living the past two months in taking up the waste of fruit that fell to the ground. Such fruit is usually attacked by injurious insects that cause its premature falling, and if left to lie where it falls year after year, we can expect an increase on the enemy.

The hog is the best consumer of such waste that I know of. They have cleaned up our premises nicely and have been very nice about it. They don't root up the "whole creation" as one might suppose, although they are not ringed. Rooting up the sod under fruit trees at this season of the year would not be objectionable anyway. Trees sometimes get sod-bound, that is, the blue grass gets such a close sod around the trees that moisture cannot penetrate the soil, and it furnishes a hiding place for the enemy.

Our hogs have gone over the ground many times. They have taken up all the fallen, decaying apples, peaches, plums and pears, together with all the pits of the stone fruits. They have made a "clean shucking," and I have faith to believe that it is a valuable renovating, if such is practiced year after year, that there will be less

fallen wormy fruit. Then the value of the hogs make it double value.

The cooks must have meat and lard in order to get up a nice meal for us, and if there is a surplus of meat, the market is ready for it at very attractive prices. Taking it as a whole, the hog is a very valuable animal to have about, even if we don't care to breed the fancy kind. In that event, it would be still more inviting as well as more profitable. We are breeding the two sows for early spring litters, and feeding the nine pigs to make our meat and lard for another year.

There was ten car loads of corn shipped into Farmington from the Mississippi Valley within the last two weeks, and we bought our corn from one of the cars.

We feed our pigs on a cement floor, first covering it with coal cinders and ashes, giving them ear corn on cob, shelled corn and wheat, boiled; a shipstuf slop, together with tankage, and they still have the run of the orchards during the day, where they get plenty of water. E. W. GEER.

Repeated croppings of corn have a tendency to wear the land. Better rotate and use some grass crop.

Pedigree is of value, but don't sacrifice depth, length, width, form, big-bone, character and quality for it.



## "My Boy, This Diploma Will Give You a Start in Life"

said a wise father to his son. "It will make you a prominent man in the Business World. In it you will have an asset which you cannot lose by speculation—one which cannot be stolen or taken from you. Panics may come and go—fortunes may be made and lost in a single transaction—your fellow-men may conspire to cheat you out of your goods and chattels, but your legal education is with you forever. It is the one asset that you couldn't lose if you wished to, but it's an asset which you can convert into ready cash over and over again. I am now getting old. Ere long I may be called to that bourne from which no traveler ever returns, but I am happy to know that you are prepared to go out into the world and take your place among men and make good."

These remarks from a father to son are full of food for thought. That which this father has done for his son, you can do for yourself; or you can help do for your son, your brother, or the young man in whom you are interested. If you are an employer of men, encourage them to study law. It will come back to you a hundred times, in the increased efficiency of your employees. All you need is our help through our home-study law course and this you may have for a very small amount payable in small monthly sums.

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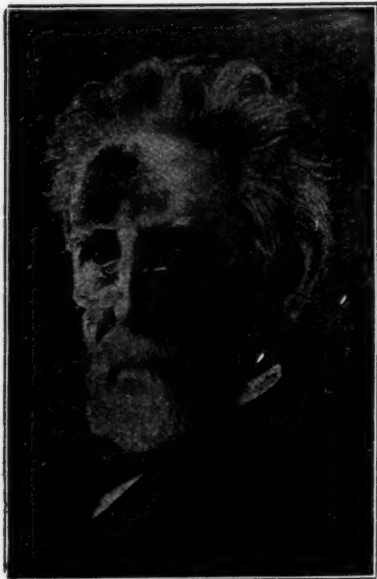
# COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD

Founded by Norman J. Colman.  
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Norman J. Colman,  
First U. S. Secretary of Agriculture.

COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD was established in 1848 by Norman J. Colman, who later became the first United States Secretary of Agriculture. As a clarion of advanced agriculture this journal has attracted nation-wide support, and is to-day held in highest regard by thousands of intelligent and discriminating readers.

COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD strives to bring the greatest good to the greatest number at all times. Each issue is replete with helpfulness and good cheer. It is read for profit and pleasure, and yields a satisfactory return to each individual subscriber. Our advertisers are rewarded with excellent results.

COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD is mailed postpaid to any address in the United States or island possessions for one dollar per year or three years for two dollars. All subscriptions payable in advance. Remit by draft, registered letter, postoffice or express money order. In changing address give old and new addresses.

COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD is published every Thursday in the Holland Building, 211 North Seventh street. Contributed articles on pertinent subjects are invited. Address all communications to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, Holland Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

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Mayor Rolph of San Francisco, does well to veto the plan for a municipal opera house in which wealthy subscribers were to have perpetual rights to boxes and choice seats, inheritable by their heirs. If rich music lovers in San Francisco want that kind of an opera house, let them build it, but it ought not to be called a municipal opera house.

The belief of many people that bouillon cubes are concentrated meat essence and of high nutritive value, has been shattered by a recently issued bulletin of the Department of Agriculture which says that while they are valuable stimulants or flavoring agents, they have little or no real food value, and are relatively expensive in comparison with home-made broths and soups. This bulletin (No. 7) compares the contents and food value of bouillon cubes with meat extracts and home-made preparations of meat.

## NEW YEAR GREETINGS.

The season of well wishes is here. On the eve of the New Year the lamp in our sanctum was, of a purpose, turned low. The full flood might have betrayed the editorial blush, or awakened sympathy for the lines of care, or have made our visitor—Retrospection—conspicuous in the searching glow.

We desired to have our New Year greeting untrammelled by any such influences, and although old Boreas might wall through dismantled tree and shriek past chimney tap and towering spirt, blending with other voices of the night in a requiem for the vanishing year, we rejoice that there are many things that do not pass with the tolling of the midnight bell.

There are memories of helpful friendships and reciprocal encouragement and encouraging good cheer that still abide.

The pleasing consciousness of a duty well and faithfully performed, as voiced by friend and patron, is with us still. The delights of appreciated toil will ever remain the companion of an earnest purpose to merit the constancy of friends. And while the departing footfall of the Old Year still echoes amid the patter of young and joyous feet, and light passes, save for a radiant halo that mingles with the morning glow, we cheerily greet them, every one.

May disappointment and mistakes be forgotten, through the inspiring lessons of the year remain, and may content dwell in every heart and home. May our work-a-day friends and colleagues find just compensation for labor well performed and ample time and inclination for some play amid the toil.

The real joy of living is appreciated most by those who abide on the farm. Good health and good cheer come with peaceful rest undisturbed by pretentious manifestation ever present to burden the city cousin.

"He who owns the land owns up to the sky." In this simple sentence there is a guiding thought to higher and nobler deeds. The farmer is the salt of the earth. He has been caricatured in years long passed, but to-day occupies a position of eminence and is theynosure and envy of all eyes.

Our sincerest greetings are extended all readers whether they reside in God's country or the cities builded by man. With the opening of the New Year the publishers of the RURAL WORLD desire to cultivate and merit a close and more personal friendship with all our readers; to make their interests ours; to be helpful and make this journal a companion to and medium of communication between friends.

Whatever may be thought of the banking and currency bill by experts in monetary science, the man in the street sees in the passage of the measure by the Senate Friday, by a vote of 54 to 34, with six Republicans and the one Progressive voting with the majority, a phenomenal achievement by President Wilson. It is incontestably the most important banking and currency legislation in the United States within 50 years.

Virginia, which has been backward in game preservation, is at last to have what seems to be an adequate law. Owners and tenants may hunt upon their own land without a license; others must pay a license fee of \$1, or outside the county \$3. To hunt on another's land the owner's permission must be secured, and the state prosecutes for trespass, thus sparing the injured proprietor the risk of making enemies.

## TO INVESTIGATE MEAT SITUATION.

The Secretary of Agriculture today announced the appointment of the following committee "to conduct a general inquiry into the various factors which have brought about the present unsatisfactory conditions with respect to meat production in the United States, especially in reference to beef, with a view to suggesting possible methods for improvement": Dr. B. T. Galloway, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, chairman; Dr. H. J. Waters, president, Kansas State Agricultural College; Prof. C. F. Curtiss, Dean and Director, Iowa State College; Prof. H. W. Mumford, Professor of Animal Husbandry, University of Illinois; Dr. A. D. Melvin, Chief, Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture; Dr. T. N. Carver, Director, Rural Organization Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The work of the committee will be centered largely on the study of economic questions involved in the production, transportation slaughter and marketing of meat. As the first step the committee will investigate carefully the changes within the last two or three decades which have increased the cost of production, and the centralizing of the meat industry. Among the important considerations to be gone into will be the taking up of the public lands, the effect of the capacity of the range, especially on the remaining public lands and forest reserves with a view to suggesting changes in the laws to make the public lands of greater use in cattle raising. The committee also will give special attention to the economic changes in meat production and distribution brought about through the centralizing and meat preparations in large packing establishments, and the changes in transportation and similar matters which have resulted from this centralization and other causes, the economic possibility of communal and community effort in cattle raising and the advantages of establishing local or municipal abattoirs will also be investigated.

The committee will not deal specifically with questions of animal husbandry which has to do with the actual breeding of cattle, as this work will be left to the specialists in the department and state agricultural colleges in this field. The appointment of a committee will not interfere in any way with investigations now under way in any of the state agricultural colleges or experiment stations. The letter of appointment announces that the chairman within a short time will supply details regarding the scope of the investigation and the lines of work which the committee might take up.

## PRESERVATION OF EGGS BY REFRIGERATION IN STERILE AIR.

Owing to the increasing price of eggs and the need of some safe method of preserving them, the report of M. S. Lescarde at the Third International Congress of Refrigeration describing a method of preserving eggs by refrigeration in sterile air becomes a matter of general interest. The eggs are placed on end in horizontal fillers made of pasteboard and wood; then these fillers are put into tin cases which can be hermetically sealed, each case having a capacity of six fillers containing 160 eggs. The covers of the filled cases are then soldered, and the cases are deposited in an autoclave (digester) which contains twelve cases of 960 eggs each. A vacuum is then made in the autoclave, and a duly proportioned mixture of two gases, carbon

## The Query Box

### Miscellaneous.

S. T. V.—At farmer party decorations may be any products of the farm—hay, corn, potatoes, etc. Refreshments, apples, cider pumpkin pie, etc. Farmer must boast about his crops, the farmeress about her cooking or her chickens. Invitation: You are invited to attend a farmer party at —, on —, accompanied by Mr. — (or Miss —), each in the working garb of the farm.

X. Y. Z.—Liquid glue: Soak in cold water all the glue you care to make at one time, using only glass, earthen or porcelain dishes. Then by gentle heat dissolve the glue in the same water and pour in a little nitric acid, sufficient to give a sour taste, like vinegar, or from half an ounce to an ounce to each pound of glue. Another: Take two parts of common glue and one part whisky. Put in a bottle and cork, letting stand three or four days, when it is ready for use.

L. T. J.—Ex-President Diaz is a Free Mason. Madero was a Spiritualist. Huerta is a Catholic. In the Catholic party convention in September Frederico Gamboa was nominated for President. The Catholic faith is the prevailing religion in Mexico, but there is no connection between the church and state, and the constitution guarantees the free exercise of all religions. Protestant missionaries entered the country in 1867, after the withdrawal of the French army from Mexico. The number of Catholic churches in 1899 was 10,112, and of Protestant places of worship 119.

dioxid and nitrogen, is injected. This process is very simple because carbon dioxide and nitrogen, in the form of compressed or liquified gases, are on the market now, so that the manipulation of a few cocks and the reading of a gauge suffice to produce the proper mixture. The process in the autoclave have been completed. The cases are taken out, hermetically sealed, and stored in cold-storage rooms, at a temperature varying between 1 and 2 C. The chief advantages accruing from the preservation of eggs in sterile air are the following: (1) Waste, of such importance in ordinary cold storage, is completely eliminated. (2) The eggs retain a perfectly "fresh" flavor, and consequently they remain excellent for table use even after ten months' storage; they also retain their full weight, because no evaporation is possible in the tin cases. (3) After their removal from the cold storage room the eggs remain in perfect condition for a long time, and can be shipped long distances without deterioration; this constitutes a signal superiority over the ordinary cold-storage eggs, which deteriorate rapidly after having been taken out of cold storage. The reason for this is simple: the antiseptic air which surrounds them for several months, together with the cold, absolutely destroy all bacteria which may be on the shell of the egg, or in its substance. Deterioration cannot set in except by reinfection, which is produced only by exposure to the air for several weeks. By reason of the above-mentioned advantages, eggs preserved in sterile air find a ready market, and command much higher prices in winter than ordinary cold-storage eggs, or even the so-called "fresh" imported eggs. The cost of treatment and preservation, according to The Journal of the American Medical Association, amounts to 15 francs (\$3) per thousand.



1914.

Time, in its silent mutations and shadowless waning, again absorbs the vanished year. 1913 has at last surrendered the scythe and glass of its withered prowess to the enduring edict of annual re-creation.

The invisible finger turns the page ascribed to the cycle of 1914, as Janus from his weird summit waves his adieu to the dreams and dogmas of the past, and beckons the sentinel of intrepid courage to new and wider fields of action.

Thus as the old year gracefully closes, we welcome the new as a friend that has come in all the bloom and freshness of youth, to make the coming days glad and bright, and in doing so we scarcely pause to drop a tear over the year that is dead. In the affairs of life it reveals a nature sadly fickle and lamentably inconstant to so flippantly discard an old friend for a new. We usually regard those who practice this species of frivolity as unworthy of our friendship; yet withal we awake on New Year's morning as if we had escaped a companionship of which we have grown weary and had received in its place a better and more welcome guest.

Passing as forgotten ashes of the old year the wearing fatigues, the small enmities, the false friendships and the meager, capricious rewards of our ambitious ideals, we may also garner from the adventures of 1913 some dear memories and pleasing associations to which we fondly cling. Some of its days were so generously filled with duties well done and victories achieved, in all that makes life larger and sweeter, that we now bid farewell to its lingering impressions with a spirit of regret.

Why should we be so willing and content to "speed the parting guest" which has brought us so many joys and endearments of home and of friendship? Standing in the wavering shadow of the days that have completed another year of our short earthly history and passed down among the dead years, it seems strange that we should be so eager to part with them, when at best they are so few, and apparently rejoice that our lives are so swiftly hastening to a close.

The only plausible explanation of these strange phenomena in human experience perhaps lies in the fact that we are ever looking into the future as having something in store for us richer and better than has yet been our portion. Enchanted with the mysteries of life, we follow the alluring visions that ever elude our grasp.

Thus living upon the expectations of future happiness, in our buoyant hope for the amoranth of Elysium we overlook the roses within our reach, and usually fail to enjoy the present, in the delusive hope that some future year will come freighted with the golden treasure of our lives.

May not this cherished hope which lures us on and makes us welcome the coming and going of these swift-ed years be, after all, an illusion? Still, with an abiding confidence in that "Divinity that shapes our ends," we all look forward serene and hopefully, and cross the new threshold with manful and confident hearts.

In conclusion, permit us to announce that all who are associated in the production of COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, on this opening day of 1914, grateful for manifold blessings, rejoice with their friends and readers, and wish them all

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

Culling the herd is the surest system of upbuilding.

### A SLUMP IN THE FIELD OF LABOR.

With the closing year comes the usual reports of apathy in business circles. While in some localities the showing is more favorable than formerly; unfortunately the preponderance indicates a general shrinkage, as compared with this period in former years.

Various causes are attributed to the decline, including enterprises ranging from railroad retrenchment in many of its lines and the shutting down of some of the larger steel plants, also reducing the working hours in all sorts of manufacturing concerns.

Chicago leads the list of unemployed at 100,000 men, with a likelihood of 150,000 by spring. Milwaukee, Gary, Ind., Granite City and East St. Louis, Ill., St. Louis and Kansas City are also affected by the slump, but not so severely, it is claimed as territory east of Illinois. This condition in the cities should make it much easier to obtain intelligent and proper farm help upon a more favorable basis than has prevailed for a period of years.

### ALFALFA MUSTS AND DON'TS.

1. Use only clean, vital, well acclimated seed.
2. Use for alfalfa land which has previously been well cultivated and which has good under-drainage. Thorough drainage is chief among the requirements for this plant.
3. Preparation of seed bed must be thorough and should be on ground plowed in the fall for spring seeding and on spring plowed ground for fall seeding. No field crop pays richer revenues for thorough preparation than alfalfa.
4. Have your seed bed first well pulverized, then firm, next moist surface soil, devoid of hard lumps and well planked or leveled.
5. Sow on irrigated land with a drill, evenly, and, at that rate of seeding which will give you a good stand, provided seed and bed are what they should be. Follow drill with a smoothing harrow as soon as possible, cross-harrowing the field.
6. Prevent crusting of surface soil at period of germination and early stage of growth.
7. Use common sense and good judgment at all times.
8. An alfalfa renovator is an indispensable tool for cultivating alfalfa in the field.

There is a postmaster in Buchanan Mich., Albert A. Worthington, who is worth telling about. The postal department having refused to allow him two extra clerks during the Christmas rush, the head of that office invited the 16 Democratic candidates for his place to come in and help him out, on the theory that the experience would be valuable in case any one of them received the appointment. They all turned out, and could have done no less.

A regrettable feature of the million-dollar fire at the Portsmouth dock-yard recently was the destruction of the famous semaphore which said good-by to Nelson on his last cruise. This was a link in the telegraph system which before the days of electric signaling kept England informed as to how things fared on the continent. In good weather it worked very well, but it was exasperating for London to be held up by fog in the middle of such a sensational news story as these degenerate days, with all the help of cables and wireless, cannot provide.

### A NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE.

Dear Editor and Office Staff, Staff of Correspondents, readers and friends of the most valuable farm journal, the RURAL WORLD: As we are about to witness the close of the year 1913 and the coming in of the New Year, 1914, let us ask ourselves the question, have we done the best we could in the way of farming, stock raising, fruit-growing, living and let live in the past year of 1913?

Have we lived a happy life and tried to make others happy? If we have not, why have we not? If we have left anything out merely on account of carelessness or neglect, can we not better ourselves by being more careful in 1914? Have we decided on our plans for 1914? If not, is this not a suitable time to make our decisions?

In this enlightened world is there not room for improvement? Are we perfect? Can we not make more and better corn and other grains and grasses per acre? Can we not make more and better fruit and improve our live stock? Can we not make more and better vegetables? Can we not produce more and better milk and butter? Can we not produce more honey? Can we not produce more and better hay?

Now, I will ask another question, and this applies to all classes, both high and low, rich and poor, and more especially to the younger generation. President Woodrow Wilson, are you planning to favor the common people? Governor Major, how are you planning? To the rich, how have you spent the year 1913? No doubt you have enjoyed your riches, but did you stop to consider the poor? Are you planning to help the poor more next year than you did this year? Do you consider that when you leave this world that you will not be better off than the poor people?

Now, a word to the young men: How have you spent the year 1913? I never forget the young men and boys, because we will have to depend on them to run all our future business. Young men and boys, have you spent a temperate and moral life this year? Have you decided about 1914? If not, you will never have a better time than now, as this is December 26th; just five days from now until January 1. I know of boys and young men in this neighborhood who have conducted themselves all right both temperately and morally, and those boys and young men are living useful and happy lives. They are blessings to their parents and the whole country, and I know of boys and young men who have led very ungrateful lives. This latter class of boys and young men are the ones I am most interested in, because they need more of our attention than the former class do. I have been trying to teach a Bible class of young men this year which is composed of both classes of boys and young men, and I treat the ungrateful class with the same kindness as I do the grateful class. Those boys and young men who belong to the ungrateful class are very attentive in the class at Bible school but do not attend regularly. Their worst habit is the drinking habit. They are industrious, hard-working boys and could be very useful if they would not drink. They are my neighbors' and friends' boys, and my boys in the Bible school class, and I am very deeply interested in them, and no doubt but some of the readers of the RURAL WORLD have boys who drink. Dear readers, if you have, I am very deeply interested in your boys, because you readers are my neighbors and friends; at least I am your friend. We should all be friends, because we all belong to the RURAL WORLD family. I would be grieved to know of any of the RURAL

WORLD family being drunkards. I am proud to say that none of my family—eight in number—use whiskey nor any kind of intoxicating drinks. My oldest son and only daughter are spending Christmas visiting our near neighbors and friends, and my other boys are spending Christmas at home, feeding and caring for the live stock, which consists of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and goats. My wife and 19-year-old son visited my wife's mother, who lives in the city of Marionville. As I am not physically able to be out while there is snow on the ground I remain indoors and occupy the time by reading and writing.

We have instead of saloons one of the best colleges and public high schools in Southwest Missouri. We have four churches and one of the best creameries in the United States, and have good farmers and orchardists all around Marionville. Stark Brothers Nurseries and Orchards Co. have about 600 acres of nursery stock in the neighborhood of Marionville, who use a large number of men, women and boys and girls all the time. All who want to enjoy good society and good health and good climate can make no mistake by coming to Lawrence County Mo.

Now dear readers of the RURAL WORLD, let us all try to be better and more useful men and women in the year 1914 than we have been in the past. Live happy and make others happy. I wish you all a very happy and prosperous New Year. Your friend and RURAL WORLD companion.

E. N. HENDRIX,  
Farm Student and Information Seeker.

### NOTES FROM AN ILLINOIS FARM.

Editor RURAL WORLD: "I was interested in "Colorado's" notes from Akron in a recent number of this paper. In August, 1897, I went to Akron and remained about six years, or till July, 1903.

Acron and the surrounding country had been "boomed" to the limit; reaction had set in, and failure after failure in crops had carried things to the other extreme. Almost half the houses in town were empty, and many were jacked up, wagons put under them and hauled miles into the country and set down on ranches.

I have a good joke on myself in this matter. We bought a good three-room house for \$150, and sold it to a friend for \$200, to move nine miles to his ranch. Nothing was said about the lot at the time, and I was afraid he didn't want it, for it was hardly thought to be worth the taxes, and I disliked to have it sell for taxes in my name. However, one day he said rather timidly, "I suppose I get the lot," and I said, "O, certainly." Well, the seasons changed and another "boom" set in, and that lot has probably been worth \$100. In 1900 thousands of acres of that land changed hands at from a hundred to a hundred and fifty dollars a quarter. And within ten years it was selling at from \$2,000 to \$4,000 a quarter. The farmers in that region need to co-operate.

The year 1913 has been remarkable in many respects, and is closing with us like spring. On yesterday the thermometer did not vary more than three degrees within the 24 hours, from 40 to 43 degrees.

December 22. The first day of winter, and it froze pretty hard last night. We are plowing a little as we have time, but as we rarely use a lantern morning or evening, we get on very slowly. Here is wishing that 1914 may be more favorable than 1913 has been.

AGRICOLA.

Look at the label on wrapper of your paper. Renew with the New Year. It is the best investment you can make.



## Home Circle

Written for the RURAL WORLD.  
THE BOYS IN BLUE.

By Mrs. H. A. Leathers.

Ho! Every spring an army  
Goes forth all clad in blue.  
In every heart the stern resolve  
To conquer and to do.  
Tho' peaceful their intentions,  
Yet they are out to kill  
All enemies who menace crops  
Or defy their farming skill.

You can see their ready weapons  
Gleam in the morning light.  
A sharp point on the plow  
Is a farm boy's delight.  
And the longer the furrow  
The better is his will.  
The spirit of his "conquering for-  
bears"  
Is surely with him still.

Blue clad and sturdy soldiers,  
They seem to ride at ease,  
Taking their straight route across  
Those level western seas.  
Seas where for many centuries  
(The length of time we guess)  
The buffalo and wild horse  
Made their fruitful quest.

It is no bloody carnage,  
This battle with the sod.  
For food for hungry millions  
Springs up where man has trod.  
So every spring an army  
Goes forward clad in blue—  
And every spirit does its best,  
The struggle to renew.

Oh me, how we would miss them,  
Those hardy ones who toil.  
Then in the cheerful harvest—  
Go out to reap the spoil.  
And so from every housetop  
Let this banner be unfurled.  
Hurrah for our loyal boys in blue,  
Who feed the hungry world!

Written for the RURAL WORLD.  
ECHOES FROM CHRISTMAS.

By "Idyll."

Whenever I pull the wrapper from the "good old RURAL WORLD" and scan its familiar pages, I want to catch up my pencil and "say things"—kind, loving, cheerful things, in remembrance of the old days, and the old friends, a few only of whom appear at long intervals on the Home pages. And this Christmas day, as I look over the lovely cards, and read the kindly letters sent me from the homes of its readers, the feeling is so strong that—here I am. Here, in the heart of the great metropolis, I sit at my big window overlooking the tide of traffic, and watch the first wintry fall of the snow, with many memories of other days to keep me company. Over the slushy streets, the big U. S. Mail wagons and trucks, along with the big express wagons all labeled "Christmas Package Delivery," and every one of them loaded, rush onward with their "glad tidings," or joy-bringers, and I am glad for the hands and hearts into which their loadings are poured. The postman has been his rounds, leaving the first-class mail—letters, postals, sealed packages, and everywhere is a sense of "good will" and good cheer. Into

my own one-room home has come many loving remembrances—postals, picture cards, small packages and the like, with a small sprinkling of "parcel post" bringings. And I am glad that I am remembered.

But there are many homes that will be passed by; pitiful as it is, in those homes are little children—needy, longing little ones, who will look in vain for anything but the most meagre gifts; who may, perhaps, lack even the slightest. Many homes in which the parents are forced to the scantest fare because of no work, or sickness, or other causes for which they are not responsible. And while my heart aches for the babies, it aches more for the parents—especially the mothers, for I know what it costs them to see the little wistful eyes, the slimy stockings, while the little groping hands are empty, too.

The ache will hang to the mother's heart long after the children have forgotten their want in the new hope that the days will bring to them. The babies are easily comforted.

And there are other empty things that appeal to our sympathy: Empty arms, empty homes, empty chairs in the household; dear, sweet faces, hidden now under the first snows of winter, and many hearts will say, "This is the first Christmas we have been alone." Or, "Last Christmas we had them with us." The new grave of the household lies close to the heart. Even in our joy, we must mourn.

Yet, after all, it is such a little while, and it is but the common lot. In all our joy or sorrow, we stand in line with the whole world of humanity. Just a few days we fare along the highway of life, side by side, singing or sorrowing; and then, the call comes, and we pass on to the higher school. Shall we find them again? I do not know.

Since last I was with you I have been tossing about, stopping briefly, here and there, and my feet have journeyed even down to the shores of the Gulf that lies cradled in the arms of southern states. Down into the region where the Marcell Neil rose riots in bloom on outdoor trellises, and where the palms grow as wayside weeds along the streets of the town; where the crepe myrtle and the jasmins glow in gardens, and where the world is full of bloom all the year long.

But, somehow, dear, dirty old St. Louis seems like home, and we can grow all these things in our windows away from the year-long pest of flies and mosquitoes, and other disagreeable things. So, I am again domiciled on one of the busy streets of the big city, and have a comfortable assurance that I am "stationary" in the domicile. I am growing old in years, but the Lord is good to me, and I still keep my footing among the crowd of workers. I am alone, yet never lonely, for life holds so many interests for me that I have no time to brood, or compare my lot with others. I look always for a word from the old friends. Where are they?

A useful and inexpensive wedding gift for a girl who expects to keep house is a recipe card index which comes specially for the purpose in a leather-covered or plainer box. The index system is more convenient than a boog if one cares to keep the favorite recipes.

### WE'LL KEEP THE FARM.

Well, Jane, I guess we'll keep the place,

We've lived here you and I  
Upon this little farm so long,  
Let's stay here till we die.

You and I thought I'd sell it once,  
To Jones, or Deacon Brown  
And take the money we had saved,  
And buy a house in town,  
But when the buds begin to swell  
And grass begins to grow,  
Somehow it doesn't seem to me  
I ought to let it go.

I love the crimson clover,  
And the fields of waving corn;  
The quiet, balmy evening,  
And the fragrant dewey morn;  
The pink and snowy blossoms  
Hanging on the apple-trees,  
The chirping of the crickets  
And the humming of the bees.  
I love the summer's honey breath,  
The blushing buds of May;  
The teeming autumn, rich with fruit;  
The scent of new-mown hay;  
The noisy babble of the brook,  
And the laughter of the rill;  
The lowing herds upon the heath,  
And flocks upon the hill.  
And when I think of leaving all  
It fills me with alarm;  
So, after all, I guess it's best  
To keep the little farm.

—J. Elmer French in Missouri Farmer.

### NATURE STUDIES IV.

By C. D. Lyon.

Our country was once heavily timbered although little original forest remains, a tract of 125 acres of oak being the last large forest in the county.

It may interest some of our readers to know just how large some varieties of timber trees grow, and while the size of our trees has been greatly exceeded by those of other sections, we once had some large specimens of several kinds.

I remember one buckeye tree fully five feet in diameter, and many trees of this kind more than four feet, while I have one standing that is three feet in diameter and will cut a fifty-foot log.

Sycamores grow very large, up to seventeen feet in some instances, but the largest one I ever saw measured thirteen feet three feet from the ground, and I know of one ten feet in diameter which is still standing.

The "Taylorsville poplar," which grew thirty miles north of here was sixteen feet in diameter, over the bark, four feet from the ground, the largest tree of this kind near us being about eight feet.

It is said that the Taylorsville tree was the largest of its kind ever known, the butt twelve feet being hollow, but still enough sound wood in it to make a four horse load. The tree was cut some year ago, and I saw it, in logs when it was hauled to Ripley and floated to Cincinnati, as no mills in the county were able to handle it.

I recall one five foot beech tree, two others almost as large, and with much taller bodies, but the largest beeches I ever saw were in the swamps of northern Mississippi, trees six feet in diameter and eighty feet to the first limbs. The most beautiful trees I ever saw. I have one standing beech three feet three inches in diameter, but it is dying and must soon be cut. One gray ash near here six feet in diameter, and specimens of a foot less were common, with many elms and honey locusts up to six feet, most of these monsters blowing down in the great storm of May 19, 1860, the trunks lying in the woods for years.

Wild cherry trees were up to four feet in diameter, hard maple, hickory, blue ash, black gum and white walnut as large, with one black wal-

## RECIPES

To Tempt the Tongue  
and Please the Palate

### A Good Way to Cook Old Potatoes.

Peel and boil potatoes in clear water with a little salt. Take them out without breaking, dip in beaten egg, then into bread crumbs and fry in hot lard. Serve hot.

### Baked Eggs.

Butter an earthen dish, break into it the eggs as for poaching, season with salt and pepper. Bake in a moderate oven until the whites are solid. Serve in the dish in which they are baked.

### Diamonds.

When baking bread take a lump of raised dough, roll out as for biscuit, cover with sugar, fold over and roll again. Cut into diamond shape, drop into hot lard and fry like doughnuts. When a light brown remove, letting the grease drain off. Sprinkle with sugar and serve.

### Baked Catfish.

Wash the fish thoroughly with salt water, place in a pan, salt and pepper, then dredge flour over the fish. Dot the flesh, outside and inside, with flecks of butter. Bake in a moderate oven. Remove the fish to a warm platter and season the gravy with a tablespoon of tomato catsup or any good sauce. Pour over the fish and serve.

### Cottage Pudding.

One-fourth cup butter, one-half cup sugar, one egg, well beaten. One cup milk, two cups flour, two and one-half teaspoons of baking powder one-half teaspoon salt. Cream the butter and sugar, add the egg. Sift together the flour, baking powder and salt and add alternately with the milk to the first mixture. Bake in a moderate oven; serve with vanilla sauce.

Vanilla sauce: One cup water, one-half cup sugar, two tablespoons cornstarch, two tablespoons butter, one teaspoon vanilla. Mix the sugar and cornstarch. Add the water and boil five minutes. Remove from the fire and add the butter and vanilla.

### A Good Utility Cake.

One cup of butter, two cups of sugar, one of sweet milk, three of flour, one-half cup of corn starch, four eggs, two teaspoons of baking powder, two of lemon extract. Cream, butter and sugar together, add the yolks of eggs, then the beaten whites, the milk and last the flour, into which the baking powder has been sifted, when thoroughly beaten add the extract. This makes a layer cake that lends itself to any filling; an excellent little tea cake baked in gem pans, with or without icing; or a good loaf cake. Divide the beaten cake and to one-half of it add three tablespoons of grated chocolate. Grease a large cake mold and drop the light and dark, alternately. This makes an excellent marble cake.

nut of eight feet in diameter, standing twenty years ago. I have heard of white oaks eight feet in diameter in the swamps of the north part of the county, but the largest I ever saw were two trees which sold for \$185 for the two ten years ago, one being full six feet and the other an inch less in diameter.

Black locust here grows to three feet and more in diameter, buckberry and coffee nut, also get that large.

This may not interest all of our readers, but in another generation the young people will only know, from records such as this, just how large our forest trees grew.

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## For the Blood

**HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA** possesses the extracted values of the best vegetable remedies prescribed by leading physicians. That its formula has proved wonderfully potent is proved by its record of great success. For your blood medicine get **HOOD'S**.

### GOOD ADVICE.

By Jacob Faith.

I believe a kind act or good advice will be remembered and rewarded; if not in this life, it will be in eternity. Last spring I gave flower bulbs to 187 children, who came to me and repeated the little prayer published. The bulbs would cost over twenty-five dollars, but it made me feel as though I had done a good act to the children. To me it seems that parents neglect their children's eternal welfare. Few parents stop to think of the responsibility they owe to the dear ones. The way the twig is bent, the tree is inclined to grow. When I was about 12 years old, a German preacher taught me a little German prayer, which I have never forgotten. When the world seems cloudy to me, I say this little prayer, and it brings sunshine; it makes me feel good for men to shake my hand and thank me for such and such good advice, or for lectures I gave them years ago when they were boys. Some say it was of more benefit than all the sermons they ever heard.

I will donate one dollar to give to any man or woman who will go every Sunday and solicit boys and girls to go to Sunday school, who are found on the streets. Sorry, some say, we can't dress good enough to go to church. Don't let pride, style and new fashions drive you from the house of worship. Also every home, especially where children are, should be made a house of worship. I love to do good. That is why I write for so many papers and thus reach more than the preacher can in the pulpit.

### AMERICAN CAMPHOR TREES.

Putnam county, Florida, which is traversed by the Georgia Southern & Florida railroad, has a camphor plantation, which is the only one in the United States. It is owned by the Satsuma Company and at present the plantation covers 1,600 acres, while several more are to be planted soon. The larger trees are already matured sufficiently to be available for camphor. The company has its own distilling plant on the farm and recently made its first shipment of crude camphor gum, which is to be used in the manufacture of celluloid and powder. Later it planned to use the camphor in the manufacture of medicine of various kinds.

These pioneers in this industry which has been confined almost exclusively to Japan in the past have spent thousands of dollars in the enterprise. Land suitable for the planting of camphor trees can be obtained here at attractive prices. Since Northern capitalists have set the pace in this industry other camphor plantations may follow as the climatic conditions are so suitable for the thrift of the trees.—Southern Field.

A good way to keep cheese moist and to prevent it from moulding is to wrap it in a wet cloth in vinegar and cover this with a dry cloth.

### Written for the RURAL WORLD. THE BABY.

By Cynthia Carr Mitchell.

Sweet little darling, all pink and white,  
Nestling in Mother's arms;  
But closer still in each loving heart,  
With all of your sweet baby charms.

Dear dimpled darling, how welcome you are,  
And how precious to us you have grown;  
A beautiful bud that angel hands dropped  
Into our cottage home.

Baby our jewel and dear little pet,  
As time goeth quietly on,  
May you pass from the bud to the blossom so sweet,  
When the days of life's childhood are gone.

And when with the great busy throng you drift,  
May your path with flowers be strewn,  
And the same love that sheltered your childhood days,  
Twine round you at life's happy noon.

### OUR CHILDREN.

Editor RURAL WORLD: How are we to keep our children at home is one of the most paramount topics of the day—especially among the farmers—and important as it is, and much discussed as it has been, no successful solution of the problem has been offered. It would seem, however, that the fault is largely with the parents.

Some fathers or mothers—yes, many of them, seem to think, and all their actions bear out the thought, that when they have provided food, raiment, shelter, schooling and medicine, they have fulfilled their mission as parents. But it would be a selfish and savage parent who did not provide these necessities for the offspring they have brought into the world. The farmers and the stockman furnishes the same comforts in abundance for his beast. Indeed, some men seem to think more of the occupants of the barnyard than those of his fireside.

A very wealthy farmer was once entertaining an important guest, and when the visitor inquired of him the number of children he had, he was obliged to stop and name them to count them, but upon a later inquiry as to the number of hogs he owned, he replied instantly the correct number.

We have known fathers, who, having abundantly supplied their children with the necessities of life, in later years after the children had reached maturity, would frequently remind them of having done so. As a matter of fact, the average child is not ungrateful of parental care and favor, or ungrateful for the same, and would appreciate and esteem them none the less if parents did not occasionally mention the fact. Hence, parents, do not do this unless you would have your own loved ones think you are sorry for having done so, or cause them to regret the necessity of accepting parental hospitality.

It takes vastly more than clothing and food to make home attractive to our children; it requires love and companionship, and innocent and harmless games and recreation, an ample supply of clean and entertaining books and periodicals, a variety of music, if they are so inclined, and the jovial faculty of welcoming their associates to your fireside. If you do all this for them they will do it for themselves, and the chances are their selection of amusements, reading matter and companions will not be such as you would approve and would be

those that might stain their character forever.

When the father is in business for himself, more especially if he be a farmer, stockman or fruit grower, the children should be made to feel they have a definite interest in the crops, stock or produce by giving them a stated share in them, and when the same is marketed the proceeds be turned over to them for their own income or bank account. This is justly due them, the confidence will not be misplaced and it will prove an untold and lasting benefit to them in more ways than one.

Sundays and evenings are often periods of great unrest and dissatisfaction to the children, and they must not be left alone to drift or amuse themselves. This old world, even though a good one, is full of pitfalls and dangers, and it is up to the parents to direct the little feet in the right paths and make life's highway

plain and pleasant for them. Suppose the yard is littered and the house cluttered up with tags and play things.

Indeed, we must begin when they are little, happy, innocent children, to win their confidence and comradeship. Make yourselves their best chum and playmate; share their secrets, their joys, their sorrows and aspirations. It may require tact and an effort to do this, but in later life you will feel more than repaid, not only in children who love and honor you, but in the further fact that your own youth has been kept renewed.

High heaven holds us accountable for their present and future welfare and happiness, and we should not forget it was Solomon who said: "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it," and with the training and influence as above outlined, they will prefer home to any other place.

OLD HICKORY.

### PATTERNS FOR RURAL WORLD READERS.



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Cut in five sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires 2½ yards of 44-inch material for an 8-year size. Price 10c.

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Cut in five sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires 3¼ yards of 40-inch material for an 8-year size. Price 10c.

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Cut in six sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 7 yards of 36-inch material for a 38-inch size. Price 10c.

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Waist 9814 cut in five sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Skirt 9806 cut in five sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. It requires six yards of 40-inch material with 1¼-yard of 27-inch material for the tucker for a medium size. This calls for TWO separate patterns 10c for each pattern.

These patterns will be sent to RURAL WORLD subscribers for 10 cents each (silver or stamps).

If you want more than one pattern, send 10 cents for each additional pattern desired.

Fill out this coupon and send it to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, 821 Holland Building, St. Louis, Mo.:

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Bust ..... in. Waist ..... in.  
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In ordering patterns for Waist, give bust measure only; for Skirts, give waist measure only; for children give age only; while for patterns for Aprons say, large, small or medium.



## Horseman

F. L. Pryor of Glasgow, Mo., has a gelding coming four, by Gentry Allerton, dam by Russell Hardin, 2.18 1/4.

The annual meeting of the Carolina's Circuit of Fairs will be held at the Selwyn Hotel, Charlotte, N. C., on Tuesday, Jan. 6.

P. H. Shirell of Moberly, Mo., has two fillies by Major Vidmer, 2.20 1/4 (a weanling and a yearling) out of Barbara Sprague, by Barbarian, son of Norval, and will mate the mare with the same horse.

In working the mare with foal be careful about allowing the traces to press hard against her sides. If especially large keep her out of the single buggy on account of the shafts pressing against her flanks.

Anthony Williams, Moberly, Mo., has the fast pacing stallion Barr Allison, 2.10 1/4, dam Barbara Sprague. He will race him the coming year. H. W. Gould has a gelding by Albert Allison that will also be raced.

McComas & Harris of Sturgeon, Mo., own about 25 head of trotting-bred horses. The lot includes the fast trotting mare Merlo Mc, 2.16 1/4 on a half-mile track, by McAdams, dam by Patron, that has worked in 2.12.

Saddle horse lovers will be sorry to learn of the decision of the Messrs. Estill & Son of Woodland Farm, Mo., to dispose of their great saddle horses and retire from the business. Great things were expected of this stable.

The Michigan trotter, Farmer Spears, 2.12 1/4, that is said to be slated for Tommy Murphy's stable next year, was the highest money-winner last season on the Michigan Circuit, his earnings reaching \$3,000.

James W. Sparks, of Marshall, Mo., who owns the stallion Peter Ashland, has the horse at his barn and some brood mares by good sires from which he is raising some colts. Peter Ashland, 2.17 1/4, has developed into a fine stallion.

An important change in racing dates for 1914 is that of the big Illinois State Fair at Springfield which is usually held the first week of October, clashing with Lexington's first week. Last winter the Springfield officials applied for admission to the Grand Circuit, provided it be given Lexington's first week; but it was, of course, refused. For next year Springfield makes a radical change. It not only cuts away from Lexington's meeting but advances two weeks, and its meeting, September 21 to 26, will be in conflict with the Grand Circuit at Columbus.

John Harrison, William Guerin and A. M. Holmes, trainers, Marshall, Mo., are in winter quarters. Mr. Harrison has five, headed by the fast stallion Beazley, 2:12, brother to Branham Baughman, 2:04 1/4. There are two young mares by Beazley, a two-year-old by the same sire and a mare owned in Chanute, Kans. Mr. Guerin has four, two coming three, one by Constenaro and the other by King Herod, and a filly coming three by Beazley. Mr. Holmes has Mightellion, 2:13 1/4, owned by Downing and Hennessey; Slats, 2:24 1/4, by Gentry Allerton, a full sister to Slats coming two and a filly coming three by Beazley, owned by himself. Mightellion and Slats are owned by Lee Turner of Glasgow.

### SORE SHOULDERS ON HORSES.

By C. D. Lyon.

Our horse, George, has tender shoulders and the first two years we owned him we know that he worked in agony more than one day in spite of all that we could do to care for his shoulders. Last spring I made up my mind to go to the city and have a collar made for him, and when I called at a big harness store and asked for their collar expert, an old Englishman waited on me.

He said that he would make me a collar, but first for me to go home, take an old but sound collar, locate the sore spot and on the upper side of the collar, opposite the sore, make a cross cut in the leather, like a letter X about two inches across. Then he said to spread the leather apart and with a hook made from the long end of a 5-cent file pull most of the stuffing from the collar in a spot two inches or more in diameter over the sore.

When this was done he told me to take a stick and round the end, and with this rounded end work the goods of the collar so as to leave a low spot in the collar right over the sore.

It was the day of the Dayton flood and I made a perilous trip home, but under the instructions of the collar maker I have kept George's shoulders as sound as a dollar though the hottest season ever known, and have helped other to do the same. Try it.

### NEW BORN COLTS.

A few words of advice concerning the care of the newly born colt may not be amiss.

One of the most frequent troubles, navel ill, or as it is sometimes called, joint ill, is an infection or poisoning of the navel.

This is caused by filth germs, which are harbored in all stables, but can be eliminated to a large extent by the free use of disinfectants and whitewash. The symptoms are a discharge and sometimes a swelling at the navel, one or more of the joints swell and are very painful. The swelling of the joints are usually attributed to the mare stepping on the colt, but that is the nature of the disease. It attacks the joints, they suppurate and break. There may be constipation or possibly scours, and great weakness.

To prevent these troubles, the mare should be stabled in a roomy box stall, where there is plenty of light. She should be well bedded with clean shavings or good clean straw. See to it that the dust has been shaken out of the straw before using it. The stall should be freshly whitewashed and kept thoroughly clean. The bedding should not be allowed to become wet or soiled.

As soon as the foal arrives the, navel cord should be tied with a string which has been soaked in a solution of carbolic acid (three teaspoonsful to the pint of water). The navel should also be bathed in a similar solution and the bathing repeated twice a day until it is healed.

Now just a word about the receptacle you have the water in. The slop pail will not do, neither will a milk pail be suitable, nor the wash dish. Use as clean a dish as you should want if it was yourself that was the patient. Don't use the water out of the tank, or the cistern. Use water from the well and boil it, letting it cool until it is the proper temperature. Then put it in a fruit jar that has been previously cleaned, and use for that purpose only. After bathing, if you have used a cloth, throw it away and get a new one for the next bathing.

If the colt is constipated give him two or four tablespoonsful of castor

oil, according to his size and age. If he scours give him the oil just the same only a smaller dose. Injections may be used frequently, warm soapy water or warm sweet oil, or water and glycerine, equal parts. If water is used omit the soap after the first time.

As soon as the colt can take care of himself, both mare and foal should be turned to pasture, providing the weather is suitable. There is nothing better for both mare and colt than good grass and plenty of God's pure sunshine.—J. H. Crawford, V. S.

### HELPFUL HINTS.

**Worms**—Give one of the following powders morning and evening mixed with damp feed: Sulphate of iron 2 ounces; powdered worm seed 4 ounces; arsenic 2 drams; make into 12 powders. Follow on the seventh day by giving at one drench 2 ounces of oil of turpentine in a quart of linseed oil.

**Sores on Horses' Legs**—Apply once daily a little of the following mixture: Carbolic acid 1 ounce, Goulard's extract 1 ounce, alcohol 6 ounces, water sufficient to make 20 ounces. Give internally a tablespoonful of Donovan's solution morning and evening in half a pint of water.

**Stands Badly**—This position is often taken by horses kept in stalls with too much slope from the manger backward. Have his teeth examined and floated if necessary. As a tonic give one of the following powders twice daily in damp food: Arsenic 1 1/2 drams, sulphate of iron 3 ounces, powdered nux vomica 2 ounces, powdered gentian 4 ounces; make into 16 powders.

### BEDDING THE HORSES.

In all parts of the country there are but few farms on which sufficient material cannot be found for bedding purposes for the horses, and other stock. Strawstacks are plentiful, besides on many farms there are threshed clover and hay stacks that have been managed so badly that the hay is now worthless for feed. Yet a great many horses go through the cold months of winter without any bedding in their stalls; but this cannot be laid to a lack of bedding material. The benefits of bedding the horses are many, especially in the winter months. And the cost is nothing when an abundance of material is going to waste if not used for this purpose.

In the first place, the use of sufficient bedding in the stalls insures greater comfort to the horses. In stables with board floors cold drafts of air will come from below to chill the animals when they are lying down unless the cracks in the floors are stopped. This cannot be accomplished any easier than by keeping bedding material in the stalls at all times. Cement floors have been put in many stables in the past few years to replace the board floors, and though there are no cracks in floors made of this material they are anything else but comfortable for the horses in cold weather unless a good amount of bedding is between the hard floor and the horses. When bedding is furnished the animals, they will not stand up all the time rather than lie down on a hard icy floor. Possibly a concrete floor isn't much, if any, harder than a board floor, but in either case animals appreciate a bed of material a bit softer than cement or planking.

The value of the manure is increased when bedding is used in the stalls. Straw and threshed clover are the very best of absorbents of liquid

manure besides they make the manure easier to handle. Old strawstacks when left to rot in the fields have a value for fertilizing purposes, to be sure, but when they are run through the stables to make the animals more comfortable and then hauled to the fields in the form of manure, their value is increased several times.

Farm horses that are not to be used through the winter should have a roomy paddock in which to exercise every fair day.

The mare that raises a colt nearly every year and that spends a great deal of her time in harness keeps in better condition, has greater vitality and is more vigorous than one that is never bred.

## A TREATISE on the Horse—FREE!

We offer free this book that tells you about many of the diseases afflicting horses and how to treat them. Call for it at your local druggist or write us.

### KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

Is a safe and reliable remedy. It will cure Ringbone, Splint and other bony enlargements. It is also a reliable remedy for Cuts, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts and Lameness. It does the work safely at small expense. Read what James M. Thompson, Fraser Mills, B. C., writes: "Would you kindly send me one of your books? I have a Veterinary book which I paid \$5.00 for, but I believe I can get more satisfaction out of Kendall's Treatise on the Horse. I gave the book you sent me before to another horse owner."

And Mr. Wm. Booth, of Gravette, Ark., writes: "Your book is worth \$5.00 if only used as an aid in locating lameness. Shoulder lameness is the most difficult for an inexperienced man to locate. It is easy, however, with the help of your book."

Kendall's Spavin Cure is sold at the uniform price of \$1.00 a bottle, or 6 bottles for \$5.00. If you cannot get it or our free book at your local druggist, write us.

DR. R. J. KENDALL COMPANY  
Enosburg Falls, Vermont, U. S. A.

**ABSORBINE STOPS LAMENESS**  
from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone, or similar trouble and gets horse going sound. Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Page 17 in pamphlet with each bottle tells how. \$2.00 a bottle delivered. Horse Book 9 K free.

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LESS THAN HALF PRICE!  
**FARRIERY**  
The Art of Shoeing Horses

Everyone who owns a horse should have a copy of "Shoeing Horses," by R. Boylston Hall, who has been engaged in "balancing" the feet of horses for over 45 years. The author is now 74 years old and wishes to dispose of some 100 books at a price which will enable horse owners to buy without hesitation. The author wants to do some good in the way of increased comfort to the horse, and we have arranged to take the entire edition and send them to horse owners with a yearly subscription to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD for \$1.25. Send in your order at once, as they won't last long. Address COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, 321 Holland Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Forest Grove, Oregon, March 15, 1913.  
Mr. R. Boylston Hall,  
40 State St., Room 43, Boston:  
Dear Sir—I wish to apologize for not acknowledging receipt of your book on Horse Shoeing before. Your book arrived just as I was moving, and I didn't have time till a few days ago to read it. You certainly deserve full credit for your work and the congratulations of every horse owner. The easy and clear way you explain your principles makes it a book that everybody can read and understand, this alone being worth more than all the treatises written on that subject so far. Hoping that you are getting all the credit due to you, and again thanking you for remembering me, I am, yours very truly,  
(Signed) C. F. McCAN.



## VETERINARIAN

**Influenza or Shipping Fever.**—Influenza is a disease which is considered to have a relatively low mortality rate and therefore is not to be greatly feared by the general public, although it is known to be extremely infectious and contagious.

The death rate is high enough, but it is not so much the loss due to dead animals that affects the owners as it is the enormous expense incidental to the sickness of those that recover. The animals are incapacitated from a few days to several weeks, and many are of little account after recovery, due to the results of complications. The cost of stabling, treatment and care, to say nothing of the loss of time, amounts to a great deal.

Therefore, some attempt to prevent the spread of the contagion should be made by more exact sanitary precautions. As a rule one attack makes the animal immune from another, but it is just as well to be cautious, and when the first symptoms appear, remove the affected one to good, clean quarters by itself, where there is no danger of any of the others coming in contact with it, and thoroughly disinfect the stable. All new horses brought into a stable should be vaccinated, especially those shipped in from other localities. This will in a great measure insure the horse from contracting and spreading the disease.

Cows may get down with milk fever at any season of the year, no matter what feed they are on, but the attacks are most common in winter and spring before turning on grass. One attack makes a cow subject to a second, although it may be warded off by a light laxative diet during the last two months of pregnancy. The cow should be dried off at least from four to six weeks before calving. Feed plenty of bran and flaxseed meal to keep bowels open and make her take plenty of outdoor exercise every day. Milk affects teats three or four times a day, massaging affected parts thoroughly each time, and once a day rub in a mixture of ½ teaspoonful of camphor, ½ teaspoonful of Belladonna and 3 tablespoonfuls of lard.

The best preventive of colic in the horse is care in feeding. Don't feed too heavily, especially to those animals inclined to be greedy eaters, and never when the horse is too hot. Watch the bowels and keep them in good shape by feeding a little laxative ration now and then and you will have fewer cases of colic and other stomach troubles.

## HORSE NOTES.

A horse that is too straight in his pastern jars himself and gets all the concussion of the road.

Are you keeping a lot of horses for which you have no special need? Let the other fellow have them at present prices.

Weaning the colts too soon is worse than any after treatment they may get. Let them run with the mare as long as they can.

All the growth and thrift that can be encouraged and maintained during the first year of a colt's life insure a stronger and a better horse.

Keep your horses well groomed, as a well kept animal not only appears better but keeps easier, feels better (like a man after a bath) than one neglected.

The horse that is hard to catch in the pasture can be coaxed to your side if when you go to get him you take a little sugar. A few times trying and he will learn to come trotting up to you for the expected treat.

## NAME YOUR FARM.

Give the Homestead a Sentimental and Business Individuality.

Wildwood, Ellen M. La Motte, Chambers road, near Ferguson.

The Uplands, David R. Francis, one mile east of Normandy.

Fairacres, Harriet G. Schade, Natural Bridge Road and Oakland avenue.

Walnut Place, Alfred T. Radforth, on Meramec River, near Fern Glen. Norrington, W. John Harris, M. D., Fenton and Smizer Mill roads.

Grand View, Frank J. and Adolph C. Wiget, Clayton and Warson roads. Claytonia, Frank J. and Adolph C. Wiget, Clayton and Warson roads.

Loch-Lin, Randolph Laughlin, Lackland avenue.

Blue Grass Hill, Martrom D. Lewis, Lewis road.

Four Acres, Dr. Burton Lee Thorpe, Ashby place.

Bellevue Farm, H. J. Mincke, Sherman, Mo.

Redcroft, Margaret A. Ives, Wellston Route 28.

Sunset Farm, Harry C. Knowles, Centaur.

Kinghurst, Herbert D. Condie, Ferguson.

Josephine Court, Charles A. Fach, Kirkwood.

Natural Terrace, Laura V. Hogan, Overland Park.

Mooreland Farm, Alexander and John H. Moore, Kirkwood.

Blue Ribbon Stock Farm, Henry Bopp, Ballwin.

Oakwood, Catherine and Lillian Horan, near Fenton.

Atlata Place, J. W. Thompson, Wellston.

Hill Top Farm, Frank C. Reilly, near Dwyer.

River View, C. E. Swingley, near Cnesterfield.

Highland View, Geo. Fuchs, near Jefferson Barracks.

Oak Knoll, John Barron, near Price.

La Villa, Theresa F. Miner, Central.

Malacea, Lucella S. Worth, Kirkwood.

Homewood, John J. Rehagen, near Sappington.

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West View, John S. Gilbert, near Price.

Woodcliff, Peyton T. Carr, near Glencoe.

Oak Ridge, Laura W. Kehlor, near Normandy.

Highland Brook, Louis Fuchs, Jefferson Barracks.

Spring Hill Valley Place, Hubert Gaeser, Creve Coeur.

Fairfax, Ernest Marshal, Rock Hill.

Tanglewood, the Gilson Estate, near Prospect Hill.

Firenze, Jackson and Minnie W. Johnston, University City.

Hartsburg Place, Louis De Hart, near Bridgeton.

Valley View Farm, Louis De Hart.

Riverside, George L. Frazier, Glencoe.

Shadow Lawn, W. M. Sloan, near Price.

Hickory Hill Farm, John G. Stoller and sisters, near Des Peres.

Homewood Place, Isabel M. Lucas, and others, near Lyndhurst.

St. Valbert Farm, Louis Rusz, Eureka.

Arleor Lodge, Mattie H. Thompson, Old Orchard.

The Triangle, Elizabeth L. Cates, Normandy Heights.

Rockledge, C. L. Holman, near Dwyer.

Pukwana Lodge, Wm. M. Kinsey, near Glencoe.

Lindencrest, Geo. Fiske, Kirkwood.

Linn Forest, William H. Osmer, McKinley and Walz roads.

The Rosemary, Rose Mary Butler, Denny and Geyer roads.

Cecilwood, Robert S. Brookings, Forsythe boulevard, near Clayton.

Crest Haven, John C. Roberts, Olive Street road, near University City.

Grapevine Court, Adolph W. Mueller, Elmwood avenue.

Glen Mettowee, George Warren Brown, Crescent.

Shady Nook, Peter Flx, near Spanish Lake.

Bon-Olive, M. B. Greensfelder, Bonhomme and Olive Street roads.

## WORD O' CHEER.

By Goose Quill.

Give a word o' cheer, brother,  
Give a word o' cheer,  
Leave your cares behind, brother,  
At dawn of the New Year;  
Let your light shine,  
It may light the day  
For some other brother stumblin'  
On the way.

Leave his faults behind, brother,  
Don't nag him with them more,  
For the road is rough, brother  
And his feet are sore.  
Give a word o' cheer, brother,  
Give a word o' cheer,  
Give it with soul and might,  
Let him know your soul is merry  
And your heart is light.

He may be tired of tarmoil and din—  
Awaitin' outside to be invited in—  
Puf your arm around him, brother,  
It may feel strange to him,  
But he may be all right, brother.  
And ready to fall in.

Give a word o' cheer, brother  
It is worth the labor;  
It may save a soul, brother,  
And yourself a neighbor;  
It'll give him new hope to press on  
And he'll thank you, brother when  
you're dead and gone.

The times have been out of joint from the point of view of weather conditions pretty much the world over of late. Winters have been growing colder in Arizona, in other places they have been growing milder, and the world has not yet forgotten the conditions which were indirectly responsible for the disaster to the Titanic. Now it is Algeria which, according to letters to the Paris press, is menaced with disaster from lack of rain. It is declared that there has been no rain worthy of the name in the French colony for nearly eight months. The situation is spoken of not in mere terms of injury to the crops, but in those presaging veritable calamity.

Do you know that a small ad. will sell anything for you. Try one at 1 cent a word.

**LET THE WIND PUMP YOUR WATER FOR NOTHING**

WHY PAY FOR GASOLINE WHEN WIND IS FREE! Get a Big, Heavy, Powerful, Light Running, Double Gear!

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## GALL STONE

Pains, Stomach and Liver Distress, Quick Relief. No operation, oil or tablets. 12 year's success. Read the following:

In July, 1912, Mrs. Somers sent us this letter:

Snow Hill, N. C., July 28, 1912.

Please send me circulars for Gall Stone treatment. I have been troubled with them for three years. Yours truly, Mrs. H. T. Somers.

Nine months after using one two-dollar package of COLETHA she writes to an inquiring friend, as follows:

Snow Hill, N. C., April 17, 1913.

Dear Friend: I will answer your letter of inquiry and I am pleased to do so. I think COLETHA will do all they claim for it.

I know it has cured me of Gall Stones. I suffered three years and the doctors did me no good. I tried three of them, and each one of them said I would have to go through an operation.

Then I saw Coletha advertised, and decided to try it, and I did. And I am well now. I did not take but one two dollar package. I think it is the best medicine in the world for Gall Stones.

You said you would keep my letter a secret. I am willing for you to publish it if it will be the cause of any one getting cured of Gall Stones, and I know Coletha will surely cure them without an operation. Truly yours in friendship, Mrs. H. T. Somers, Snow Hill, N. C.

Remedy \$1.00. Circulars Free. COLETHA CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

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We will renew your subscription to the RURAL WORLD and send the paper one year to a friend for...\$1.00



# FARMERS' EQUITY UNION

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS - GREENVILLE, ILLINOIS

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Our Slogan: "Farmers Must Be Co-operators"

## MACHINERY OF INDUSTRY.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Very few understand or appreciate the significance of those oft-repeated words, "Machinery of Industry." They fail to grasp the fact that industry as a whole throughout the world is one vast mechanism. That its operations require all the world's governments, all the armies and navies of the world, all the lawyers, insurance companies and financial systems, all the mills, workshops, stores, brokers, agents, speculators and all the transportation systems. And every man, woman and child, either as working parts, consumers of products, or both. And there are fewer still who stop to reason on the overhead charges of our industrial machine, the brain and manual labor which is absolute waste and must be added to necessary industry and its products. This handicap of life with which our whole system is loaded down we carry on our back as a burden and tax, simply because we believe in the individual competitive system.

The real purpose of the machine of industry is to supply the necessities of life and those things and means necessary to our progress and happiness. Those industries which do not contribute ends are waste and are referred to as tributary industry, meaning industries that have reasons for existence under our competitive system, but no reasons for existence under a co-operative system.

The tributaries to our agricultural industry are found to build for us a new productive machine. The beef trust has passed a resolution that each small farmer must produce at least two good beef steers each year to develop New England into a beef producing country. Substitute corn for cotton in the South. The things that the beef trust want they will get, for they will enact laws that will be compelling. They will put the improvements on our productive machine that will be perfectly satisfactory to them, no matter how noxious they may be to the farmer. The national grain dealers' association, another tributary, are insisting on better methods of production, but not one of these tributaries ever say one word about our distributive machinery. This old machine is working fine for them, because it was built, owned and controlled by them, but the industrious thinking farmer, with the aid of our agricultural department, are building a new distributive machine which we will own, control and operate, if we can find enough intelligent farmers to run this new machine.

We have named it the Equity Union's plan of co-operation. When we think of a machine we have in mind a machine for accomplishing certain results, and a machine is not considered perfect unless it is stripped to the fewest parts and reduced to most economical arrangement for the purpose in view.

If we look upon industry in the aggregate as a single machine, we must in order to arrive at best results, eliminate from its mechanism all these parts and industries that are not directly concerned in supplying the individual and collective wants of the

people. This would mean the elimination of meat packers, nation grain dealers' corporation, the produce corporation and the farmers control through co-operative corporation.

There can never be any waste in following economic law. We as farmers will have to admit that farming today is a cumbersome go-as-you-please mechanism. Seven million farmers are raising anything they please without any knowledge as to how much of any particular product is being produced by others, or how we will sell or when we will sell or how much under these conditions it is impossible to devise any plan whereby supply and demand for products can be balanced. And the men who are meeting in conferences and national conventions are saying that there is only one farmer out of fifty on an average are intelligent and progressive as far as our competitive system will allow. Therefore these gentlemen conclude that they must now take possession of production as well as distribution, and it will be done if we do not organize and demonstrate to the world that the American farmer is not the most ignorant class of people on earth.

They say that we plant any old seed in any old way, without thought of improvement of quality, and plant in any soil without considering its adaptability to the product to be raised, and the people are dependant on this unscientific, uneducated mass for the food they eat. Individually, farmers make little progress, and, because of our competitive system where there is no co-operation, the adoption or application of progressive ideas is slow. Under co-operation, intelligence and scientific knowledge will be planted with every seed, and improvement in methods, machinery and products will find instant adaption throughout the whole world system.

Our government is the only co-operative part of our industrial machine. It has heretofore stood aloof and let millions of individual parties fight and quarrel over the production and distribution of products. Tomorrow, if war should be declared between the United States and any foreign power, millions of men would offer their lives and fortunes. Why should not the same spirit prevail when we are having our new industrial machine built. The first would mean war, destruction and loss of life. The second would mean peace, construction and the birth of a new civilization. One would destroy—the other would build. Why is it that the men who oppose co-operation do not write against it? Simply because they expose their ignorance when they do. They dare not do it.

T. L. LINE.

## FARMERS SHOULD CO-OPERATE.

Farmers will lose millions of dollars this year because of their lack of co-operation. There will be several million dollars spent for grain and hay bought by farmers from grain dealers at an advance of seven to ten cents a bushel for corn and two to three dollars a ton for hay over and above the prices that these feeds could be bought for if bought direct

from the growers in other states. Of course one difficulty in buying directly now is that the seller is not organized and there is no responsible party to buy from. It will take time to work this all out, but for the present we would urge the farmers of any neighborhood where feed must be bought this year to get together and buy their feed in car lots and buy directly from responsible grain dealers in sections where there is a surplus this year. Co-operation in buying feed may lead to co-operation in various other ways that will save to the farmers a great deal of the high commissions that now go to someone else.—Missouri Farmer.

## REORGANIZATION OF COLUMBIA LOCAL NO. 26.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Columbia Local No. 26 of the Farmers' Equity Union meets Saturday, January 3, 1914, in the Assembly Room of the Court House at one p. m. for the purpose of reorganization and election of officers for the coming year.

C. H. SICKAPOOSE,  
President.  
LYMAN L. NOLT,  
Secretary.

## 1914 MELON CROP.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Every Exchange of the Farmers' Equity Union in 1913 had a melon to divide among its members; some had larger melons than others, but all had a melon.

Everything is promising for a much greater melon crop in 1914 than was produced in 1913.

The beauty of Equity melons are, they are whole melons, no middle men's slices taken out, the farmer the organized producer, getting the full rewards of his melon crop.

There is not an Exchange in the ten states that can help but know that they have a better chance for a good Equity melon crop in 1914 than they had in 1913.

There are so many more locals that can co-operate with one another than there were one year ago. Equity has a much greater power in organized patronage, when she goes to buy of factory, mine and mill than one year ago.

Equity is in much closer relation with the ultimate consumer than one year ago.

Equity in 1913, with only a few over an hundred locals, slicing enough melons to net to members almost a million dollars. What will be our guess for 1914?

The meat packers may donate (as they call it) one million to increase meat production, but Equity principles will leave for the farmers the great meat trust's profits where it rightly belongs in position to make farmers and consumers fraternal co-operators.

Let us one and all work for closer relation of all locals that all may get more advantage of national co-operation.

Let us begin 1914 with the realization that the farmers are the sole producers of food and clothing, and the Federation of Labor the sole producers of all other wealth, and as fast as the farmers plant food and clothing exchanges, and other producers plant their Exchanges, we come together as producing brothers, and man becomes the unit instead of the dollar, in one great brotherhood of wealth producers, each one standing for all, and all standing for one.

V. I. WIRT.

Hogs turned into cow peas when the peas are about ripe should increase 300 to 500 pounds per acre, and the land will be better later from growing the peas.

## COMPETITION.

Editor RURAL WORLD: We must go back to competition shouts Ex-President Taft in a campaign speech. Yes, very necessary, but hard to do. Burst the trusts, shouts the Western farmer. He says that when the average price of wheat was 60 cents per bushel it took 108 bushels to buy a wagon, and now, while the average price is 70 cents, it takes 115 bushels to buy the same wagon, and the same with all things. The trusts prove with statistics that today they make a lower per cent of profit on their invested capital, and this, because labor is higher. The laboring man proves that his increased pay buys less flour today than his less pay did when wheat was sold for 60 cents. Besides, the trusts have installed labor-saving machinery that reduced the number of laborers then required to produce a wagon. In other words, the trusts spend less money for labor than before. The trusts shout the higher price of wheat caused increase of wages everywhere, and thus raised the price on all raw products, and this, together with the installment of labor-saving machinery, forced us to invest more capital to produce that wagon, and this is a fact. Wheat buys less manufactured products, though the rate of profits has lowered, simply because manufactured products must produce profits for a greater capital.

Reduce the tariff shouted the Democrats in the last campaign. This will bust the trusts. Lower the cost of raw material and products that go into the consumption of working families, and this will lower wages and then all things will get cheaper. This has been done; all we have to do is to wait now till things get cheaper.

Mr. Lyon has well stated what the lowering will amount to in an article in this paper, so I do not need to repeat it here. I admit, freely, that if prices could be lowered on all things, the little capitalist would have a show to go in exploiting laborers and farmers, which they can't do today, and those would create more parasites that would consume more of the increased products that farmers and laborers are forced to produce above their consuming ability. This would stretch the time between panics that are caused by over-production. The surplus value created by laboring people and farmers is absorbed by a very few. If this few would now keep a great army of servants, build expensive buildings and other foolishness which would employ many laborers, and those use all their income, that is not needed in expanding of industry, more products would be absorbed. But they prefer to reinvest this surplus wealth. This causes the rise in price of nature's resources; this in turn raises the price of raw products, and this higher price forces little would-be sinners out of business. This again reduces the number of parasites, the increased products forced out of farmers and laborers do not find a market and the panics are here. If this big moneyed aristocracy would be wise and do as the foreign landed aristocrats do, fool away with servants and other foolishness that would employ parasites, their plundering of the people would go on unchallenged.

Some would protest, but the great mass of the people (non-thinkers) which are satisfied as long as they find their daily bread, no matter how hard and how long they must work to get that daily bread, would keep on dragging along their chance that bind them in slavery without protest.

But with the greed of possession that is developed, this mass of non-thinkers do not find their daily bread, because there are not enough para-



sites to consume the increased products and create the panics. If this mass of unemployed keeps on increasing and a panic sets in, I am afraid the next heavy panic that will come will cause a bread revolution in big cities. If people believe that the poor people are only here to produce surplus value, they ought to do one of two things: Either create more parasites, so these increased products are absorbed properly and thus give the poor a chance to earn their daily bread, or kill off the surplus producers that can find no master for whom they can produce surplus value or products. If we don't like to do this latter, we must restore competition, bust the trust, reduce the tariff, create more parasites, and for heaven's sake don't invent or install any more labor-saving machinery.

ADAM SCHARICK.  
Kennedy, N. Dak.

#### RECKLESS PLUNGING.

Editor RURAL WORLD: You know when a hen finds a kernel of corn, all the rest will run to get it. Just so when one farmer makes a good thing off of some new crop, all the rest will rush into a like business and embarrass things all around.

Twenty years ago it was peaches, and so many orchards were set out that the price of the ripe fruit dropped from four dollars to seventy-five cents per bushel. The men got disgusted and let the trees die untended.

Then the strawberry craze started, and the market was quickly glutted and prices tumbled. Next it was poultry, and all the farmers were building new hen houses and ordering incubators, and in two years were tired of it. Then they went into the potato business, and potatoes dropped to 20 cents per bushel, with vast losses. From that they went to raspberry culture, and now every year there are bushels of berries lost because pickers are not to be had, and prices for their labor go up, while that of the berries goes down. Just now they are all rushing into the dairy business, and old cows of no particular breed, and medium ability, go for \$75, while better ones run to \$120 and more each. Not pure bred, mind you, but just cow!

At one time the Farmers' Alliance was the Mohammed of progress, and fired the country with zeal, then followed the Grange, and both soon flickered and winked out. The moral of it all this: "Don't bite off more than you can chew," and don't rush into a crop because everyone else is making good money at it. By the time that your crop is ready the price is sure to be away down. All these fads may be classed under the head of novelties, but you stick to legitimate farming and you will find less expense and more profit. It is the expense of the crop that decides its value. The world wants just so much of corn, grain, hay, buckwheat and beans every year, and either well grown turns in a good profit, and is surer than fancy crops. I notice that all these berry sellers have to buy mill-feed for their stock all winter by wagon loads. Selah.

CLIFFORD E. DAVIS.

New York further increases its lead over other states in automobiles by the figures just given out by the state bureau, showing 133,000 owners as compared with 105,000 last year. It is noteworthy that the gain is chiefly in the cheaper cars, 50,000 cars having 25 horse-power or less as against but 38,000 last year, a gain of 12,000, while there are only 20 new cars with 50 horse-power or over. The commercial cars have increased 61 per cent in New York in a year; in this state 47 per cent.

#### ODD ITEMS, LONG AND SHORT.

By C. D. Lyon.

"I told you so," as the old woman said when her husband came in with the surprising news that "the red cow has eaten up the grindstone."

Several farm papers have taken a whack at the Farmers' Congress, the Dry Farming Exposition, the Conservation Congress, and even the great National Corn Show, and I have been looking for this to happen for a long time. Too many "high-brows," governors, congressmen and exploiters, and not enough plain Bills, Jacks and Johns at the head of these functions.

Of course, agricultural college presidents, deans, directors, professors and other teachers, zealously laboring for the betterment of those who till the soil, are present at such meetings, but their efforts are eclipsed by those of the great army of politicians who are only interested in staying in office, or if out, in getting in.

The one class of meetings which so far have almost escaped the blighting presence of these parasites, are the various state meetings of associated agricultural centers of every state during the winter season, and within the past few years I have witnessed a few things which lead me to believe that they, too, are to be invaded and strongly too, at an early date.

Owing to the great storm November 9-11, the great city of Cleveland, Ohio, was almost entirely shut off from the rest of the world, and one more day would have seen real destruction there. There is food for reflection in this, for it shows the farmer how utterly dependent the rest of the world is on the supply of stuff he raises. A determination upon the part of every farmer in the United States to stop selling the produce of his farm for just five days, would cause a greater panic than the failure of all Wall Street.

It is a strong argument in favor of a country-wide organization among farmers, not with the idea of every withdrawing such produce from the markets for even one day, but to indicate to the rest of the world the easy possibility of such a control if it were deemed necessary. There is too much "spread" between the price the farmer is paid for his wheat, corn, hogs and steers, and that paid by the consumer for them. There is too much difference in the selling price of wheat, corn, hogs and steers between the Monday and Saturday of many market weeks. The bushel of wheat sold in Nebraska for 72 cents makes somebody too much profit by the time it is baked into small loaves and sold to the people in Buffalo, N. Y., at 5 cents a loaf.

I have not one word of complaint at the prices we are getting for our produce, but I do kick when I see the price of what I sell doubled, trebled and even quadrupled before it gets into the consumer's hands.

The consumer has some rights, and the middlemen have some rights, but as between John Doe who grows stuff and Dick Roe who eats it, no men or set of men have any moral right to put prices up two, three and four hundred per cent.

There is a wonderful fool streak in the farmer, in that he does not organize and get in close touch with the consumer, and the same fool streak is in the consumer, in that he does not organize and try to get in touch with first hands. When we hear of a consumers' league it is only at such a time when some special commodity gets to famine prices, as eggs are at present, and when the average farm flock of 100 hens is not producing four eggs per day. At such times the leagues decide that 50 cents a dozen is too much to pay for eggs, while the dozen eggs a farmer gets

costs him 65 cents, and he sells them at 30 cents per dozen. Four or five other fellows get a whack at prices after the farmer sells them, each at a net profit, and a 4-cent egg goes on Dick Roe's table. It costs 35 cents to ship a 30-dozen crate of eggs from our town to Cincinnati. This case of eggs cost the dealer \$9, and they bring him \$15, less the 35 cents and a few other charges.

#### MARIONVILLE, MO., NOTES.

Editor RURAL WORLD: We are having very nice weather, clear sky, and frosty nights. Rain fell here all night December 5th and all day December 6th, and the weather got pretty cold December 7th. Wheat and rye and all grasses are doing well. Never saw wheat, rye and grasses look better at this season of the year. All kind of live stock doing well. I am feeding 51 hogs. Never had hogs do better. I have a concrete vat, put one gallon of Monarch dip to 50 gallons of water, dip my hogs to kill the lice and cleanse their skin. My hogs are on a piece of green rye. Keep salt and ashes by them all the time, feeding them 80-cent shelled corn. No cholera or other hog disease in this section. No use having sick hogs while there is plenty of green rye, wheat and grasses. Feeders make a sad mistake when they commence feeding new corn by feeding too heavy at first, especially when their hogs are in dry, filthy lots. Have known heavy losses caused by feeding too heavy at first with green corn. If I have old corn I like to mix it in with the new. In feeding it in this way there is not much danger. Don't like to put hogs on full feed sooner than 15 or 20 days. Think it better, more especially for the younger hogs to give them mixed feeds, such as corn ships, bran and oats. About the time hogs are on full feeds of corn they will begin to root and eat dirt and gravel. A good remedy for this is stone or charcoal. They will eat of it and relish it, and it will stop the rooting and eating dirt and gravel.

I have had young hogs to cough, caused by sleeping in dusty beds. I remedy this by giving them about one teaspoonful of coal oil to each pig. Mix it thoroughly with ships or bran.

Never saw live stock look so well at this time of year. Hogs, sheep, cattle and horses are getting fat off the rye, wheat and grass pastures.

This is December 18th, nice pleasant, sunshiny day. So many people had the blues during the recent dry spell. I am one that never had the blues on account of the dry hot weather. I was in very poor health and am now, but tried to be cheerful all though the dry, hot season, and tried to keep others in good cheer. There are so many people who are all right

when everything goes all right and they can have everything to go their way, but when they can't have their way, they are too proud to give up and pout. Too much of this in all walks of life. If people could have more faith and submit to the will of God and be satisfied with God's generalship there would be more happy people, more happy homes and more good boys and girls. Forget self, try to make others happy. Let us try to teach the young generation to shun those sharpers.

We meet men every day who are on the lookout for some good, honest person, who never lies, and that thinks he is no better than many other people.

This morning a city butcher came here to try to cheat me out of a very fat calf which will weigh about 500 pounds. This calf has had all the corn it could eat the past four months, and is running on a rye pasture. He tried every way to cheat me. He finally said it was the kind he wanted to put on his farm. I told him if that calf was not good enough for his butcher shop, it was good enough for me and my family to eat. I also told him that he was making a fortune off of the farmers. We expect to butcher this calf for our own selves to eat. This man's breath smelled so strong with the odor of whiskey that it turned my stomach. I remarked to my son who was present, that the butcher got the money by cheating the farmers out of their cattle to pay for his farm and whiskey.

My three youngest boys are in school today and my wife, daughter and two elder sons are at a dinner just one-fourth mile from our home. I didn't go as I am under the weather, but am able to sit by the stove and write to the grand old RURAL WORLD. We are still learning. I never had much experience in the cooking business, so I have a great deal to learn about it. As wife is away from home and no one here to give me away, I took the opportunity of cooking some of her 24 cents per dozen eggs. So I searched the kitchen and found one white Plymouth Rock egg, so I thought I would cook two, as she wouldn't know it, so I went to the hen house and got one Brown Leghorn egg. Had water hot in quart tin measure, put both eggs in cup at same time, went ahead with my writing. So about the time I thought my eggs were done I got a tablespoon and dipped the Plymouth Rock egg out first, broke the shell, and it was comparatively raw. So I dipped out the Leghorn egg and broke the shell and it was cooked hard, so we are still learning. Well, I must stop writing and hunt another White Plymouth Rock egg and put in the same place where I got the one I eat. So I wont give myself away.

E. N. HENDRIX.

Farm Student and Information Seeker.

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